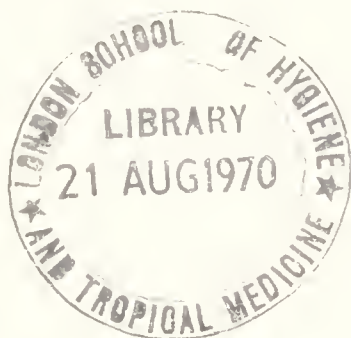




THE HEALTH OF
ROTHSCHILD
1938

Reports of the Medical Officer of Health
and Principal School Medical Officer





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THE HEALTH OF ROTHERHAM 1968

**Reports of the Medical Officer of Health
and Principal School Medical Officer**

C O N T E N T S

	<i>Page</i>
Committees	3
Staff	5
Introduction	8
Statistics	11
National Health Service Act, 1946	
Co-ordination and Co-operation of the Health Department's Services with the Hospital and Family Doctor Services	14
Section 22. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.....	16
Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery	21
Section 24. Health Visiting	23
Section 25. Home Nursing	25
Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation.....	27
Section 27. Ambulance Service	29
Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	30
Section 29. Home Help Service	35
Mental Health	37
Communicable Diseases	43
Miscellaneous Items	45
Environmental Health	51
School Health Service	72
Appendix	94

HEALTH COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP

(as at 31st December, 1968)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor T. Heath, J.P.)

Chairman: ALDERMAN A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.

Vice-Chairman: ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS, M.R.S.H.

ALDERMAN W. BEEVERS

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. JOHNSTON, J.P.

ALDERMAN C. DUFFIELD

COUNCILLOR R. LOMAX

COUNCILLOR J. BALL

COUNCILLOR J. C. RAWLINSON

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. EASTWOOD

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. ROEBUCK

COUNCILLOR J. FORD

COUNCILLOR MRS. D. WIDDOP

COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE

GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.

ALDERMAN C. DUFFIELD

(Chairman)

COUNCILLOR J. FORD

ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS, M.R.S.H.

COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE

(Vice-Chairman)

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. ROEBUCK

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Councillor T. Heath, J.P.)

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS, M.R.S.H.

ALDERMAN C. DUFFIELD

(Chairman)

COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE

ALDERMAN A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. JOHNSTON, J.P.

(Vice-Chairman)

COUNCILLOR R. LOMAX

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. ROEBUCK

(Councillor T. Heath, J.P.)

COUNCILLOR MRS. D. WIDDOP

SANITARY SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.

ALDERMAN W. BEEVERS

(Chairman)

ALDERMAN C. DUFFIELD

ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS, M.R.S.H.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. EASTWOOD

(Vice-Chairman)

COUNCILLOR J. FORD

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. JOHNSTON, J.P.

(Councillor T. Heath, J.P.)

COUNCILLOR R. LOMAX

COUNCILLOR MRS. D. WIDDOP

NURSING SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS, M.R.S.H. Non-Corporate members :
(Chairman) MR. L. E. BAYES
ALDERMAN A. WILDE, M.R.S.H. MR. F. IRELAND
(Vice-Chairman)
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor T. Heath, J.P.)
ALDERMAN W. BEEVERS
COUNCILLOR J. BALL
COUNCILLOR MRS. A. EASTWOOD
COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE
COUNCILLOR R. LOMAX

DOMICILIARY SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN A. WILDE, M.R.S.H.	COUNCILLOR J. BALL
(Chairman)	COUNCILLOR J. FORD
ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS, M.R.S.H.	COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE
(Vice-Chairman)	COUNCILLOR J. C. RAWLINSON
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	COUNCILLOR MRS. G. ROEBUCK
(Councillor T. Heath, J.P.)	COUNCILLOR MRS. D. WIDDOP

ROTHERHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1968)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor T. Heath, J.P.)

Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. G. ROEBUCK

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR Mrs. J. JOHNSTON, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. S. CROWTHER	COUNCILLOR C. W. SKELTON
ALDERMAN MRS. E. McNICHOLAS, M.R.S.H.	COUNCILLOR K. B. WILLERS
ALDERMAN W. J. OWEN, J.P.	MR. C. J. CHISLETT
ALDERMAN P. C. WRIGHT	MR. W. O. COOKE
ALDERMAN M. W. YOUNG	MR. D. B. EDWARDS
COUNCILLOR R. BISHOP	MRS. G. EXLEY
COUNCILLOR J. CAMERON	MRS. M. SLAZAK
COUNCILLOR MRS. A. EASTWOOD	REV. D. A. GRIFFITHS
COUNCILLOR A. T. FLYNN	REV. G. HOLLIS
COUNCILLOR G. GLEADHALL	REV. J. J. KEARNS
COUNCILLOR MRS. L. A. GREEN	MR. A. WYNNE
COUNCILLOR R. HAGUE	
COUNCILLOR M. J. HOGGARD	
COUNCILLOR G. MILBURN	

Director of Education :
R. BLOOMER, B.Com.

STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

R. J. Donaldson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 14.1.1968)

I. F. Ralph, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1.5.1968)

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

Mary Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O. (15.1.1968 to 30.4.1968)

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

Thelma S. Adams, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 1.10.1968)

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS:

Mary Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Margaret A. Beverley, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned 10.8.68)

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER: Joan H. Egan, B.D.S., L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS:

G. W. Lowe, L.D.S.

Joyce Stocks, L.D.S.

Isabel L. Ross, B.D.S. (resigned 6.12.1968)

J. D. Crump, B.D.S. (appointed 11.11.1968)

2 Dental Technicians

5 Dental Attendants

2 Dental Clerks

CONSULTANTS:

CHILD PSYCHIATRY:

K. D. Hopkirk, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGERY:

Romola D. Dunsmore, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY:

D. Ballantine, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., L.M.

OPHTHALMOLOGY:

T. Stafford Maw, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

S. K. Bannerjee, M.B., B.S., D.O.

N. M. Watters, M.B., Ch.B.

ORTHODONTICS:

J. H. Gardiner, B.D.S., L.D.S. (Manch.)

ORTHOPAEDICS:

P. Majumdar, F.R.C.S.

TUBERCULOSIS:

A. C. Morrison, M.D., D.P.H.

PUBLIC ANALYST:

H. Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (part-time)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST:

T. Lee, B.A.

SPEECH THERAPIST:

Miss M. Wareing, L.C.S.T.

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS:

Joan Green, M.C.S.P.

P. J. G. Nightingale, M.C.S.P. (part-time)

CHIROPODIST:

L. Aldam, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (part-time)

LAY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER: G. H. Biggin

SENIOR CLERK: G. T. Longden

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S SECRETARY: Miss J. Caseldine

1 Shorthand Typist

4 Clerks

1 Mortuary Attendant

SENIOR CLERK, SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE: Miss W. M. Cooper

4 Clerks (full-time)

1 Clerk (part-time)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR: L. Eastwood, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., (1), (2), (3), (4), (5).

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR: T. E. Snape, M.R.S.H., (1), (2), (5).

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

H. Finch, M.A.P.H.I., (5)

W. James, (5)

A. L. Greaves, M.A.P.H.I., (2), (5)

K. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (4), (5)

G. C. Harrison, (2), (5)

G. P. Stinson, (5)

Qualifications:

(1) *Certificate, Meat and Other Foods Inspector*

(2) *Certificate, Smoke Inspector*

(3) *Testamur, Institute of Public Cleansing (Honours)*

(4) *Building Construction Certificate*

(5) *Public Health Inspector's Certificate or Diploma*

AUTHORISED MEAT INSPECTOR: D. Jackson, Cert. in Meat Insp.

2 Pupil Public Health Inspectors

1 Technical Assistant

3 Clerks

1 Disinfecter

1 Rat Catcher

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR: Miss E. G. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR: Mrs. E. Cardwell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

HEALTH VISITORS:

Miss S. M. Crawshaw, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss S. M. Savidge, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss M. Fleming, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Mrs. G. J. Spearing, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert.

Miss E. M. Jeffs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss D. M. Whiston, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. R. Mc Hugh, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

(resigned 6.7.68.)

Mrs. A. B. Payling, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V. Cert. (part-time)

SCHOOL NURSES:

Miss D. Atkinson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. M. Leeson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. F. M. Buxton, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Mossman, R.S.C.N.

Mrs. E. M. Catley, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. Grange, S.R.N. (part-time)

Miss F. M. Clark, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. A. S. Hoyle, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
(part-time)

Mrs. M. Gaskell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. Marshall, S.R.N. (part-time)

Mrs. P. A. Harrison, S.R.N.

Mrs. V. Pingree, S.R.N. (part-time)

Mrs. M. Hutton, S.R.N.

Mrs. S. Sanderson, R.S.C.N. (part-time)

Mrs. A. Ketton, S.R.N.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, SENIOR CLERK: Miss N. H. Platts

6 Clerks (full-time)

1 Shop Assistant (full-time)

3 Shop Assistants (part-time)

2 Clerks (part-time)

NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES: Mrs. I. McGann, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ASSISTANT NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES: Mrs. G. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MIDWIVES:

Mrs. P. M. Abbott, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. R. Addison, S.C.M.

Mrs. H. M. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. B. Ellis, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. M. Hardman, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Hawley, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Hughes, S.C.M.

Miss E. D. Jeyes, S.C.M.

Miss J. Pass, S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Rowan, S.C.M.

Mrs. I. Williams, S.C.M.

HOME NURSING SUPERINTENDENT: Miss V. M. McCarthy, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

DEPUTY HOME NURSING SUPERINTENDENT: Miss B. J. Colton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

HOME NURSES:

Mrs. M. J. Eyre, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. M. Finan, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Mrs. M. Frost, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. F. Griffin, S.R.N., R.F.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. F. Hague, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. Hodgson, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss T. C. Matthews, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. M. H. Metcalfe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Miss D. Power, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. C. Resczynski, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. M. Ryan, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. R. Saville S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss F. M. Stuart, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. K. Trees, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Walsh, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. E. Adsetts, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time)

Mrs. M. E. Croft, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. E. T. Hardwick, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. L. Hogan, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. M. E. Mullins, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER: W. R. Sidaway

MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS:

K. Coxon

Mrs. M. D. Day

N. Kell, S.R.N., R.M.N.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE:

SUPERVISOR: Mrs. V. Redfern

3 Assistant Supervisors

DEPUTY SUPERVISOR: Mrs. F. Crossley

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE:

MANAGER: J. Parr

3 Assistant Instructors

DEPUTY MANAGER: Miss G. Calam

1 Driver/Caretaker

HOME HELP ORGANISER AND GERIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER: Mrs. R. E. Wales, M.I.H.H.O., A.I.S.W.

DEPUTY HOME HELP ORGANISER: Mrs. G. Stevenson, S.E.N., M.I.H.H.O.

VISITORS:

Mrs. M. K. Black, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. A. Cook

Mrs. J. Firth, S.R.N.

Miss M. Pugh

Mrs. B. Race, S.R.N.

Mrs. P. G. Savage, S.R.N.

Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. E. Allison, S.R.N. (part-time)

186 Home Helps (part-time)

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST AND HANDICRAFT INSTRUCTOR:

Mrs. K. Burkinshaw

Mrs. J. Cox

SENIOR CLERK: J. Ford

2 Clerks (full-time)

3 Clerks (part-time)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
ROTHERHAM.

Telephone: 2121.

TO
THE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION
COMMITTEES OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1968.

The estimated mid-year population of the County Borough was 86,450.

The Birth Rate fell for the fourth year in succession. Although there were fewer births, the number of illegitimate births increased and the illegitimacy rate rose from 8.16% to 8.74% of all live births. This is the highest illegitimacy rate ever recorded in Rotherham but is still much lower than the comparable rates for many other English towns. There was a small improvement in the infant mortality rate, but the more significant perinatal mortality rate rose from 30.66 to 32.36, a figure which compares unfavourably with the corresponding rate of 24.7 for England and Wales.

There were 902 deaths, 12 fewer than during the previous year, giving a corrected death rate of 12.09 per thousand. (The death rate for England and Wales for 1968 was 11.9 per thousand.) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system, including coronary artery disease, accounted for 47% of the deaths, while 19% were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system (excluding cancer of the lung) and 18% to cancer. The number of cancer deaths was the lowest for 13 years. Accidental deaths decreased by 5 to 26, but regrettably this improvement was offset by a rise in the number of suicidal deaths from 8 to 13.

The upward trend in the numbers of new cases of venereal disease continued. Attendances at the special clinic still fall far short of the attendances recorded fifteen



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE — ROOKWOOD HOSTEL



PRE-SCHOOL PLAY GROUP



PRE-SCHOOL PLAY GROUP (Photographs by courtesy of Mrs. P. Pasley)



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE — DENTAL LABORATORY



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE — DENTAL SURGERY



GROUP OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY. AGE RANGE 66 TO 87 YEARS



DOMICILIARY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

or twenty years ago and it would be wrong to suggest that venereal disease is at present a major problem in the town. Nevertheless, it is disturbing to note that the number of new cases increased by 50% between 1965 and 1968. Fortunately there is no evidence of an increase in the prevalence of syphilis, the most serious of the venereal diseases. Whereas nationally 15.6% of new cases of gonorrhoea were under 20 years of age, only 2 of the 33 new cases treated at the Special Clinic at Moorgate Hospital were in this age group.

During 1968 1,478 cases of measles were notified in Rotherham, 10 of these requiring treatment in hospital, and measles caused 51 deaths in England and Wales. A new vaccine against measles became available during the year, but its use was restricted owing to shortage of the vaccine. It is hoped that ample supplies will soon be available and that parents will then seize the opportunity to have their children protected against this potentially serious disease.

At the beginning of the year Dr. R. J. Donaldson left to become Medical Officer of Health of Teesside. He was Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough for 12 years and has good reason to look back with satisfaction upon the achievements of the department during that period. We wish him success in his challenging new post.

Tribute must be paid to Dr. Mary Jackson and to the Officers who worked closely with her to ensure the smooth running of the Department during the 3½ months following Dr. Donaldson's departure.

1968 was a difficult year for the Health Department. At no time during the year were there more than 3 full-time doctors working in the department, although the establishment provides for the employment of 5 full-time medical officers. For 9 months the services were maintained by only 2 full-time medical officers, with the invaluable assistance of a number of sessional doctors.

Inevitably the shortage of doctors affected many services. The Screening Clinic, which had become an annual event in the town, could not be held, the B.C.G. vaccination programme in schools was postponed and various desirable improvements in the services were deferred. Unhappily, the prospects of recruiting doctors were not helped by the publication during the year of the Green Paper on the Administrative Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England and Wales and the Report of the Committee on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services (Seebohm Report). Both documents increased the uncertainty regarding the future of the Local Authority Health Services, while the latter proposed a damaging separation of health and social services.

Despite these difficulties most of the department's services were maintained and satisfactory progress was made in several directions. The Council implemented the

Family Planning Act and now provides a comprehensive service for borough residents. The conversion of Rookwood for use as a Hostel for the Mentally Subnormal marked an important stage in the development of the Mental Health Service. With two hostels and two training centres, the Local Authority Mental Health Service plays an increasingly important part in the care of the mentally disordered in the community.

In conclusion I acknowledge the valuable work done by members of this department and the help received from other Corporation departments. We are most grateful for the continued close liaison with the general medical practitioners and hospital staff. I should like to thank the Chairmen and members of the Health and Education Committees for their encouragement and support throughout the year.

I. F. RALPH

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,171
Population (census) 1961	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85,478
Population (estimated civilian) 1967	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86,450
Number of inhabited houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29,954

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (785 Male, 759 Female)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,544
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.86
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 0.99)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.68
Illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.74
Still Births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.3
Total live and still births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,576
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.08
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29.63
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.25
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32.36
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Deaths (486 Male, 416 Female)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	902
Death rate per 1,000 population	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.43
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population (area comparability factor 1.16)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.09

The following table gives details of birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and estimated population during the last 50 years.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Estimated Population
1919	22.75	13.19	91	72,800
1920	27.77	11.45	100	72,800
1921	28.54	13.13	86	68,045
1922	25.45	12.06	86	69,100
1923	23.85	11.30	100	70,000
1924	23.88	12.75	96	70,260
1925	22.27	11.74	83	70,300
1926	21.82	10.34	65	70,600
1927	20.76	13.46	90	70,080
1928	19.05	10.58	71	70,530
1929	20.01	12.13	83	70,790
1930	18.72	10.50	74	70,390
1931	18.18	12.03	92	70,130
1932	18.11	11.15	70	69,820
1933	16.53	12.06	84	69,370
1934	17.30	10.30	49	68,900
1935	17.01	11.53	69	68,700
1936	16.98	11.98	71	74,965
1937	16.99	11.42	50	75,740
1938	17.82	10.54	52	76,430
1939	16.88	10.86	53	76,960
1940	18.01	12.39	62	75,740
1941	17.86	11.43	66	75,770
1942	18.08	10.31	50	75,040
1943	18.81	12.12	65	74,250
1944	23.28	11.68	60	75,260
1945	20.09	11.73	56	75,630
1946	22.49	10.96	51	78,610
1947	23.87	10.86	57	79,920
1948	20.11	10.50	70	81,450
1949	18.69	10.63	53	82,030
1950	17.44	10.33	50	82,800
1951	17.61	11.91	28	81,670
1952	16.25	10.46	32	81,800
1953	16.16	10.10	32	82,070
1954	16.50	10.68	22	82,260
1955	16.02	11.00	26	82,530
1956	17.22	10.58	24	82,850
1957	16.95	10.83	25	83,350
1958	18.04	11.20	22	84,030
1959	17.35	11.08	21	84,560
1960	18.31	10.96	20	85,070
1961	18.12	11.14	30	85,440
1962	18.80	11.76	28	86,220
1963	19.20	11.24	27	86,660
1964	19.77	10.73	22	86,510
1965	18.65	10.97	15	86,780
1966	18.47	11.08	24	86,970
1967	18.09	10.54	22	86,670
1968	17.86	10.43	20	86,450

DEATHS

	1968	1967
Disease of the Heart and Circulatory System (excluding Coronary Artery Disease)	235	279
Coronary Artery Disease	193	192
Cancer	159	187
Bronchitis and Emphysema	109	76
Pneumonia	48	27
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents)	20	22
Suicide	13	8
Motor vehicle accidents	6	9

Further information is set out in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Appendix.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES WITH THE HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES

Co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service has followed the established pattern and has remained good throughout the year. Close liaison with the hospital service is maintained by the Health Visitors and Home Help Visitors who make regular visits to the paediatric, maternity, geriatric and general wards of the local hospitals and to the Chest Clinic. Reports on patients' home conditions are supplied when required to the hospitals. All discharges from hospital are notified to the Health Department and follow-up visits are made in appropriate cases. It has not been possible to introduce full attachment of nursing staff to General Practitioners, but the scheme under which midwives and home nurses assist General Practitioners in their surgeries was extended during the year.

The following tables give statistical details of visits and reports made to hospitals by Health Visitors, Midwives and Home Help Visitors, and attendance by Home Nurses at General Practitioners' surgeries:—

Visits to Hospitals										Number of Visits		
Paediatric clinics and wards										Rotherham Hospital	}	67
										Moorgate General Hospital		
Maternity wards										Moorgate General Hospital	...	42
Geriatric wards										Moorgate General Hospital	...	100
										Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	...	49
										Rotherham Hospital	...	100
General wards										Rotherham Hospital	...	100
										Moorgate General Hospital	...	100
Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42		

Supervisory Visits to Patients on Discharge from Hospital

'B' forms and special requests for children	Moorgate General Hospital	}	386
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'B' forms and special requests for aged	Moorgate General Hospital	...	435
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	...	19
	Rotherham Hospital	...	507
'B' forms and special requests for others including tuberculosis	Moorgate General Hospital	}	90
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
	Sheffield Hospitals		

Investigation of Home Conditions

Number of Reports

'A' forms for children	Moorgate General Hospital	}	363
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
'A' forms for aged sick and others	Moorgate General Hospital	...	672
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	...	20
	Rotherham Hospital	...	615
Tuberculosis Survey	Oakwood Hall Hospital	...	22
Patients admitted to Sheffield Hospitals	Sheffield Royal Hospital	}	157
	Sheffield Royal Infirmary		
	Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy		

Attendance of Home Nurses at General Practitioners' Surgeries

Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	894
Number of Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352

SECTION 22 :

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

(a) Ante-Natal Care

The medical supervision of expectant mothers is now carried out at the hospital out-patient departments and by general practitioners in their surgeries. As attendances at the local authority consultant ante-natal clinic have steadily declined in recent years, the clinic sessions were discontinued in October, 1968. Midwives attend ante-natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices.

The following table gives details of the attendances at the consultant ante-natal clinic during 1968:—

Clinic	Sessions held	New cases		Total women attending		Total attendances	
		A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.
Ferham	10	12	5	14	6	23	6

The number of attendances at midwives ante-natal clinics was as follows:—

	Ferham	Cranworth Road	Broom Lane	Greasbrough	Wheatley Road	Total
Number of sessions held ...	152	152	51	15	102	472
Number of new cases attending	122	99	23	32	95	371
Re-attendances... ..	703	546	143	113	476	1981

(b) Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Weekly classes for expectant mothers were held by Health Visitors at 2 clinics. A total of 2,031 attendances were made at the classes by 288 expectant mothers.

(c) Congenital Abnormalities

All congenital defects apparent at birth are notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following analysis shows the defects notified during the year:—

Malformation of:	Number
Limbs	8
Alimentary system	5
Heart and great vessels	3
Central nervous system	2
Others	2
Total number of malformations	20
Total number of children	17

(d) Phenylketonuria

Routine tests for phenylketonuria were performed on 1,510 babies during the year. Since the scheme began in February, 1960, 12,647 babies have been tested and three cases of phenylketonuria have been discovered.

(e) Care of Premature Infants

The Premature Baby Nurse attended 113 premature babies during the year and made 2,495 visits to these babies. There were no deaths amongst the patients visited.

Some of the families required intensive visiting on account of the poor home conditions or the youth and inexperience of the parents. Several immigrant families required special help.

Three babies were admitted to hospital, 1 with respiratory infection and 2 with diarrhoea. The babies recovered and were returned to the nurse's care.

Monthly clinics were held at which haemoglobin tests were made on premature babies born at home and also on children found to have clinical signs of anaemia when attending the Child Welfare Centres. The number of tests carried out was 140.

The premature baby nurse also attended 24 babies referred to her by the Health Visitors for intensive visiting and made 331 visits to these infants.

Three new cots were purchased during the year for loan to mothers of premature or sick babies.

The portable incubator was used 17 times during the year when sick babies were transferred to hospital.

(f) Register of Handicapped Pre-School Children

This register of children who may require special educational treatment facilitates the periodic review of their progress and provides information which is valuable for planning purposes.

At the end of the year 93 children were on the register and an analysis of the main reasons for inclusion is shown below:—

Handicap	Total number	Per cent
Mental subnormality	21	18.6
Spina bifida and hydrocephalus ...	17	15.0
Congenital heart disease	10	8.8
Cerebral palsy	9	8.0
Limb malformations	7	6.2
Endocrine and metabolic disorders	7	6.2
Epilepsy	7	6.2
Congenital dislocation of hip ...	6	5.3
Disorders of vision	6	5.3
Hare lip and/or cleft palate ...	5	4.4
Disorders of alimentary tract ...	4	3.5
Disorders of urinary tract	3	2.7
Disorders of hearing	2	1.8
Fibrocystic disease	2	1.8
Other conditions	7	6.2
Total number of handicaps ...	113	0

(g) Child Welfare Clinics

The following table summarises the attendances at the clinics:—

Centre	Sessions held		New registrations			Total children attending			Total attendances			Medical consultations		
	Dr.	H.V.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Un. 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Blackburn	21	30	62	3	4	102	40	60	651	232	216	248	79	36
Broom Lane	49	51	230	7	21	396	158	240	2346	825	629	863	388	180
Broom Valley	22	27	102	5	7	162	47	68	947	187	166	323	78	26
Can klow	42	7	72	8	7	122	57	77	653	229	169	272	112	72
Cran worth Rd.	100	—	260	28	14	362	193	175	1637	619	420	953	385	121
Ferham	100	—	351	22	22	522	257	178	2530	777	420	1401	516	143
Greasbrough	23	28	102	10	9	172	81	94	1255	369	274	371	104	44
High Greave	23	28	83	9	7	115	52	54	608	158	117	242	73	39
Thorpe Hesley	23	26	61	3	5	84	25	37	625	155	111	138	32	21
Wheatley Road	45	55	194	6	6	314	174	174	1841	678	518	661	253	99
Total 1968 ...	448	252	1517	101	102	2351	1084	1157	13093	4229	3040	5472	2020	781
Total 1967 ...	460	231	1444	79	83	2243	877	1060	12686	3737	2940	5434	1560	658

In all, 4,592 children made 20,362 attendances during 1968, compared with 4,180 children making 20,363 attendances during 1967.

The Consultant Paediatrician held 3 special developmental progress clinic sessions at Child Welfare Centres during the year.

(h) Welfare Foods

Provision is made for the sale of welfare and proprietary foods at each of the Child Welfare Clinics during sessions.

Details of welfare foods sales are as follows:—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
National dried milk	26,578	23,618	18,522	14,431	13,119
Cod liver oil	1,049	1,071	1,119	1,209	1,181
Vitamin tablets	2,254	2,042	1,653	1,485	1,320
Orange juice	15,556	17,019	16,488	16,700	16,423
	45,437	43,750	37,782	33,825	32,043

The total value of proprietary foods sales (which includes milk foods, cereals, soups and other items) is as follows:—

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
£7,251 5s. 8d.	£7,806 4s. 7d.	£6,906 4s. 4d.	£6,557 19s. 11d.	£7,061 19s. 7d.

(i) Child Minders and Play Groups

Three new play groups were registered during the year, making a total of 13 play groups registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. The play groups catered for 741 children and a total of 31,391 attendances were recorded during the year.

One play group was formed specially to cater for immigrant children. English children also attended with a view to helping with the language difficulty and an interpreter attended occasionally.

The Health Committee continued to assist play groups both financially and by making clinic premises available for their use whenever possible.

Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, came into operation on the 1st November, 1968. This extended the scope of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, to include premises (other than those used wholly or mainly as private dwellings) in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day, and persons who in their own homes and for reward look after for similar periods one or more children under the age of 5 years to whom they are not related.

(j) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

138 illegitimate babies were born, 91 to 90 single girls and 47 to 47 married women, as compared with 90 to 90 single girls and 42 to 42 married women in 1967. Five girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the Local Authority accepting financial responsibility. Three of their babies were adopted and 2 remained with their mothers. Of the remaining 85 single girls, 77 had their confinements in hospital and 8 were confined at home. 9 of the girls were fifteen years old.

Of the 47 married women, 35 were cohabiting, 8 were separated from their husbands, 1 was widowed and 3 were divorced. 39 women kept their babies, 3 babies were adopted, 1 was admitted to a Children's Home and 4 babies were stillborn.

Information regarding the Rotherham Rural Deanery Moral Welfare Committee's work for unmarried mothers is to be found in the Miscellaneous Section of this report.

(k) Dental Care of Expectant Mothers and Young Children

The Principal Dental Officer reports as follows:—

Since Maternity and Child Welfare patients are treated at any treatment session and not at sessions specifically devoted to this work it is difficult to give an assessment of the number of sessions involved. In order to give a more realistic appraisal, the amount of treatment carried out for these patients has been evaluated on a points system and this has been proportioned out on the average amount of treatment performed by a dental officer at any one session. Hence the number of sessions spent on Maternity and Child Welfare patients has apparently fallen whilst the items of treatment remain fairly constant.

With the co-operation of the Superintendent Health Visitor, six sessions on dental health education have been given to the Mothercraft Classes. These sessions have consisted of short talks on the diseases of the teeth and supporting structures emphasizing the methods of prevention, and were then followed by one or two films on the subject. Since so few expectant and nursing mothers obtain treatment from the Local Authority dental service, the function of the service is more in the realm of education than of treatment. Additionally one talk was given to an outside organisation.

As specific groups, the expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are becoming increasingly difficult to contact. This is particularly important in regard to the latter group when early diagnosis, treatment and instruction in diet and oral hygiene can prevent the formation of carious lesions, or at least reduce the rate of progress so that a child's first visit for dental treatment does not become a tearful frightening occasion involving the extraction of a painful tooth. The members of the dental staff are always

pleased to see mothers with young children to discuss any dental questions which they may have. A first visit is much better spent in discussing dental health, diet and tooth brushing than in active treatment. The importance of adequate high protein content main meals must be stressed and the harm done by the frequent intake of carbohydrate snacks between meals has to be emphasised. The responsibility for the dental care of the young child belongs to the mother, the dental profession can only repair the damage when things go wrong.

Although the benefits to the dentition of the addition of 1 ppm of sodium fluoride to the drinking water have been shown to persist well into middle life and later, it will be in the pre-school child that its effect will first become apparent. In the British study areas the percentages of children who had ten or more carious teeth at the age of five was reduced by half and twice as many children as normal had completely sound teeth. This public health measure has been approved in principle in Rotherham yet due to the complexity of the water undertaking and the necessity for agreement to be reached by all Local Authorities served by it, Rotherham children are denied the benefits of this preventative measure.

	Children 0-4 years inclusive	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total
Total attendances	407	265	672
Number of individuals treated	312	84	396
Teeth filled	29	61	90
Teeth extracted	603	205	808
General anaesthetics	237	42	279
Number of dentures supplied	7	46	53

(L) Family Planning

A comprehensive family planning service is provided by local authority clinics for residents of the Borough. All advice, consultations and medical examinations are free of charge. In addition, supplies are given free of charge to women with medical reasons for contraception and in cases of social need. A domiciliary service is provided when necessary.

The following table gives details of the cases referred to the local authority clinics:—

Cases referred	Contraceptive			Re-visits	Failed appointments
	Recommended		Not recommended (medical reasons)		
	Oral	Intra-uterine device			
466	106	148	—	540	709

All patients attending the Local Authority clinic have a cervical cytology test. During the year, 453 tests were performed, one of which was found to be positive.

The Rotherham and District Family Planning Association continued to hold a weekly clinic at Ferham Clinic. The number of patients referred to the Family Planning Association by the Health Department was 22.

SECTION 23 : DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The number of hospital confinements increased again and there was consequently a further reduction in the number of patients delivered by the domiciliary midwives:—

Year	Total confinements	Domiciliary confinements	
		Number	%
1961	1,590	732	46.04
1962	1,632	728	44.61
1963	1,669	711	42.60
1964	1,705	654	38.36
1965	1,628	596	36.61
1966	1,612	564	34.98
1967	1,577	379	24.03
1968	1,561	330	21.14

(Fuller information is contained in Tables 6 and 7 of the Appendix.)

Although the trend towards confinement in hospital has reduced the number of deliveries conducted by the domiciliary midwives, it has made additional work for the midwives in other ways. This is illustrated by the following figures which relate to the investigation of applications for hospital confinement and the care of mothers discharged home before the tenth day of the puerperium.

(a) Investigation by midwives of applications for hospital confinement:—

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Rotherham patients confined in hospital and maternity homes	858	904	958	1,051	1,032	1,048	1,198	1,231
Priority applications reported upon	258	224	150	188	235	556	698	813

The midwives completed 813 reports on home environment on behalf of Listerdale Maternity Home, Moorgate General Hospital, Montagu Hospital, Mexborough and hospitals in Sheffield, recommending 71 cases for ten days stay in hospital and 742 for early discharge. This work required 1,645 visits.

(b) Nursing care by the domiciliary midwifery service of patients delivered in hospital and discharged home before the tenth day:—

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of hospital confinements	810	829	878	981	974	996	1,147	1,188
Number of early discharges ...	276	367	404	549	626	697	779	997
Percentage of patients discharged early	34.07	44.27	46.01	55.96	64.27	69.68	67.92	83.92
Number of days service given to patients discharged early from hospital	1,091	1,680	2,255	3,022	3,846	4,436	5,148	6,342

639 patients were discharged from hospitals on the first or second day, compared with 533 in 1967.

Further details of patients discharged early from hospital are to be found in Table 8 of the Appendix.

ANALGESIA

All midwives are equipped with trilene apparatus. Of the 326 patients confined at home, 295 received analgesia. The most frequently used analgesics were trilene and pethilorfan, which were employed separately or in combination.

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC UNIT

No calls were made on this service during 1968.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Midwives assisted at ante-natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices.

STAFF

Two midwives left the service during the year.

Post-graduate courses were attended by the Non-Medical Supervisor and two midwives.

Three midwives attended a Study Day at the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.

PART II TRAINING SCHOOL

Six pupils completed their training for the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board in 1968. Three pupils were in training at the end of the year.

SECTION 24 : HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

Several vacancies in the establishment of the Health Visiting Service remained unfilled throughout the year despite repeated advertisements.

Two student health visitors were accepted for training and commenced at Leeds University in October, 1968.

Three student health visitors, two from Sheffield Technical College and one from Leicester University, were accepted for one week's experience in the Department.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Ten talks were given to outside organisations. Posters and displays in show cupboards were used in child welfare clinics to depict subjects appertaining to health.

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT, MOORGATE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Regular visits have been made by health visitors to the Maternity Department of the Moorgate General Hospital:—

Number of visits	....	....	....	42
Number of mothers interviewed	....			626

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

Twelve "at risk" families were referred to the Children's Department during the year.

Health visitors attended five liaison meetings at the Children's Department to discuss 24 "at risk" families whom they had referred.

There are 26 problem and 20 pre-problem families. Frequent visiting and constant support is given to these families by health visitors and other social workers.

WELFARE COMMITTEE — TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

One family of parents and four children were re-housed during the year and they still require constant supervision. Another family of parents and two school children were admitted to temporary accommodation and the parents cope well with their domestic situation, the children being well cared for.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the work performed by the health visitors and nurses:—

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

First visits to expectant mothers ...	156
Revisits	96
Contacts with social agencies on behalf of mothers	53
Arranging convalescence	10
Visits to maternity wards... ..	42

YOUNG CHILDREN (first visits paid after the birth of the child)

Still births:

Hospital and nursing home confinements	25
Domiciliary confinements	14

Live births:

Hospital and nursing home confinements	1,064
Domiciliary confinements	293

CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR

Premature babies — nurses' supervisory visits	2,495
General routine visits	5,294
Illegitimate	323
Ill-cared for	65
Death enquiries	19

CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS

General routine visits—1-2 years...	4,589
2-5 years...	9,836
Illegitimate 1-2 years	195
2-5 years	281
Ill-cared for 1-2 years	88
2-5 years	115
over 5 years	54
Found on the area (and not known to have been visited before) ...	607
Contacts with social agencies ...	204

HOSPITAL FOLLOW-UP—CHILDREN

0-15 YEARS

First visits	363
Revisits	386
Attendances at paediatric clinics ...	67

FOLLOW-UP VISITS, HOSPITAL

PATIENTS OTHER THAN

CHILDREN

First visits	38
Revisits	28

SOCIAL ENQUIRIES

SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS

First visits	55
Revisits	46

TUBERCULOSIS

First visits to patients	22
Revisits	391
Attendances at Chest Clinic	42
Contacts	54

OTHER INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

Total visits	395
Bacteriological investigation of contacts	36

SOCIAL CASE WORK

Visits paid to homes	66
Cases referred to N.S.P.C.C.	23
Other social contacts	82
Interviews, etc.	529
Attendances, V.D. clinic	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Ineffective visits	3,918
Other visits not included above ...	2,018
Nursery classes	9
Psychiatric visits	5
Home visits—school children	45
Play groups — visits	37

DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE

Visits to Oakwood Grange Nursery	15
----------------------------------	----

DUTIES DELEGATED BY THE WELFARE COMMITTEE

Hygiene surveys—temporary accommodation at The Mount	24
Visits paid to separate families in accommodation	24

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft and health education talks, clubs, clinics, and schools	272
Talks to outside organisations ...	29

SECTION 25 : HOME NURSING

The number of patients nursed at home during the year was 2,155, and visits to patients' homes totalled 66,302. In addition, members of the staff of the Home Nursing Service working in general practitioners' surgeries carried out 1,352 treatments for 894 patients.

The following statistics summarise the work of the Service during the last five years:—

	Patients nursed at home	Visits	Average daily visits paid	Staff at 31st December (Full time equivalent)
1964	2,025	78,320	214.0	23.3
1965	2,075	73,743	202.0	27.3
1966	2,097	66,341	181.8	24.0
1967	2,268	70,101	192.0	23.0
1968	2,155	66,302	181.6	20.3

The classifications of patients nursed at home and visits paid during the year was as follows:—

	Age groups					Total
	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	
CASES :						
Medical	12	21	41	625	794	1,493
Surgical	6	12	34	292	134	478
Infectious diseases	-	21	37	4	-	62
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	34	6	40
Maternal complications	-	-	-	13	-	13
Maternity (mothers)	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maternity (babies)	4	-	-	-	-	4
Others	-	2	5	26	31	64
TOTAL CASES NURSED	22	56	117	995	965	2,155
VISITS PAID :						
Medical	85	144	523	16,044	27,777	44,573
Surgical	118	119	336	7,802	6,775	15,150
Infectious diseases	91	125	255	33	-	413
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	4,408	892	5,300
Maternal complications	-	-	-	186	-	186
Maternity cases (mothers)	-	-	-	9	-	9
Maternity cases (babies)	29	-	-	-	-	29
Others	-	11	23	156	452	642
TOTAL VISITS	232	399	1137	28,638	35,896	66,302

At the beginning of 1968, 410 patients were receiving treatment, and a further 1,745 patients were referred to the Service during the year.

Sources of referral of new patients were:—

General Practitioners	....	....	....	....	....	1,317
Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	255
Other Sections of the Health Department	....	....	....	....	....	42

In addition, there were 131 personal applications.

The number of patients removed from the register was 1,766, leaving 389 patients in receipt of treatment at the end of the year. Patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Convalescent	....	....	....	....	....	1,185
Died	....	....	....	....	....	181
Admitted to Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	267
Removed to other Districts	....	....	....	....	....	101
Other reasons	....	....	....	....	....	32

SICK CHILDREN

There was a marked decrease in the number of children requiring nursing. 195 sick children under the age of 15 years were nursed and received 1,768 visits. During the year 190 new patients were referred to the Service, 177 were removed from the register when convalescent, 5 were admitted to hospital and 7 left the district.

MATERNITY CASES

Four healthy babies were cared for during the illness of their mothers.

CARE OF THE AGED

The number of aged sick has decreased slightly. There were 253 remaining from 1967, and 712 new patients, making a total of 965 patients nursed with 35,896 visits paid — a decrease of 46 new patients and a decrease of 4,507 visits.

During the year, 720 patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Convalescent	....	....	....	....	....	346
Admitted to Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	157
Died	....	....	....	....	....	140
Other reasons	....	....	....	....	....	77

LIAISON WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

The arrangements made in 1967, whereby a nurse attends each morning the surgery of a group of general practitioners, have continued satisfactorily.

In June, 1968, similar arrangements were made with another group practice.

STAFF

During the year four students completed training and passed their examination. Of these, two returned to Doncaster, one went for training as a Health Visitor, and one transferred to another area. Three full time nurses left to work in other areas. One full time nurse joined the staff in September.

SECTION 26 : VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(excluding B.C.G. vaccination)

Measles vaccine became available in 1968. Initially the vaccine was in short supply and vaccination was limited to children in the priority groups recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security. Arrangements for other immunisation and vaccination procedures continued unchanged.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Records were received of 464 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table:—

	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	5 to 16 years	Total
Vaccinations ...	9	242	160	21	432
Re-vaccinations ...	—	7	9	16	32

Of these the records of 134 persons were received from general practitioners and the remainder from the Corporation's medical officers at the various clinics in the Borough.

No cases were reported during the year of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis, nor were there any deaths from complications of vaccination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, AND TETANUS

The following tables give details of the immunisations carried out during the year:—
Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961— 1964		
Triple DTP	676	597	40	15	31	1	1,360
Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	6	9	3	1	53	31	103
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	2	82	84

Reinforcing Doses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961— 1964		
Triple DTP	—	329	530	22	85	4	970
Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	—	17	28	7	814	41	907
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	14	24	38
Tetanus	—	—	1	1	5	24	31

550 records of immunisation and reinforcing doses were received from general practitioners.

The position at the end of the year in Rotherham regarding immunisation of the child population is given in the following table:—

	Year of Birth				Total
	1968	1967—1964	1963—1959	1958—1953	
Last complete course of injections whether primary or booster :—					
1964—1968 ...	671	5143	4905	1105	11824
1963 or earlier ...	—	—	1753	6338	8091
Estimated mid-year child population ...	1530	6470	14960		22960
Immunity Index ...	43.8	79.5	40.2		51.5

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The numbers of persons vaccinated are set out below:—

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961—1964		
Primary courses ...	630	658	42	24	225	67	1,646
Reinforcing doses ...	—	320	506	21	844	52	1,743

MEASLES VACCINATION

The numbers of completed courses were as follows:—

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1968	1967	1966	1965	1961—1964		
—	75	82	77	448	9	691

SECTION 27 : AMBULANCE SERVICE

This service continues under the operational control of the Chief Fire Officer and Director of Ambulance Service and I am indebted to him for the following information:—

In the year under review, the Ambulance Service has been called upon to deal with a total of 37,478 cases, involving a total mileage of 144,196 miles.

Type of case	Number of cases	Mileage involved
Emergency cases:		
Works accidents 	225	
Street accidents 	552	
Emergency illness 	1,984	
		140,784
General illness cases:		
Admission to hospitals 	4,412	
Outpatients—stretcher 	3,623	
—sitting cases ...	26,136	
Midwives' transport	73	392
Assistance to other authorities 	473	3,020
Totals 	37,478	144,196

The cases dealt with within the Borough averaged 425 per thousand of the population with an average mileage of 3.8 miles per case. The average miles per case for other authorities has been 6.4.

SECTION 28 : PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-two cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1968, and home background reports were submitted to the Chest Physician in each case. Of the 150 persons in contact with tuberculosis, all attended the Chest Clinic for examination. Health visitors made 413 visits to tuberculosis households during the year. Forty-two liaison visits were made to the Chest Clinic.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the following table:—

Age	New cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-4 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 years ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 years ...	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
35-44 years ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-54 years ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64 years ...	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
65-74 years ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	12	4	5	1	3	2	—	—

* Primary notifications, and other new cases which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

A review of the deaths which occurred during 1968, amongst notified cases of tuberculosis, shows the following periods elapsed between notification and death:—

Period					Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Up to 3 months ...	...	...	...	...	2	—
4 - 12 months ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
1 - 2 years...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2 - 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Over 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Not notified ...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Total number of deaths from tuberculosis					5	—

In addition 7 patients previously notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis died from other causes.

B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME FOR CONTACTS

122 children received B.C.G. vaccination in 1968. Two babies were admitted to Oakwood Grange Nursery for a period of isolation following B.C.G. vaccination.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Sheffield Mass Radiography Unit visited Rotherham from 4th March to 27th March, 3,576 persons were examined and 2 were found to have active tuberculosis.

The following table summarises the attendances:—

Attendances for :	Male	Female	Total
Miniature film examination:			
General Public	1133	1413	2546
Referred by General Practitioners	67	62	129
Booked Groups	413	488	901
Ante-Natal Patients	—	—	—
	1613	1963	3576
Large film recalls	65	42	107
Total attendances ..	1678	2005	3683

Patients were referred to:—

	Male	Female	Total
Chest Clinic	14	3	17
General Hospital		1	2
Mass Radiography Service for re-check	8	6	14
General Practitioners	45	79	124

A summary of diseases detected during the survey is included in the following table:—

	Patients referred to Chest Clinic Provisional diagnosis		Other abnormalities discovered	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Active Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—
Inactive Tuberculosis	3	—	3	—
Malignant Neoplasms	3	1	—	—
Non-Malignant Neoplasms	1	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	6	17
Pneumoconiosis	—	—	17	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F....	3	—	—	—
Active Inflammatory Lesions...	3	—	9	6
Bronchitis and Emphysema	—	—	25	5
Bronchiectasis	—	—	2	—
Emphysematous Bulla... ..	—	—	1	—
Interstitial Fibrosis	1	—	—	—
Thyroid Enlargement	—	—	1	—
Eventration of the Diaphragm	—	—	1	—
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	—	—	1	—
Pleural Thickening	—	—	—	1
Post Radiation Fibrosis	—	—	—	1

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

Details of the nursing equipment provided on loan by the Health Department during the year are as follows:—

Rubber sheets	86	Sputum mugs	—
Draw sheets	137	Tripods	13
Bed pans	148	Ferrules	15
Bottles	112	Fracture boards	11
Back rests	112	Bed hoists	4
Air rings	113	Walking frames	30
Wheel chairs	50	Helping Hands	2
Walking sticks	80	Single Beds	10
Crutches	29	Bath fittings	—
Bed tables	1	Bath Seats	20
Bed cages	29	Bed Blocks	8
Mattresses	14	Toilet Frames	1
Commodes... ..	49		
Feeding cups	16		
			1,090
		Number of appliances returned	810

29,500 incontinence pads were issued by the Home Nursing Service.

CHIROPODY

This service continues to expand and is greatly appreciated by patients. Treatment is given at 6 centres in the Borough and at the homes of patients who are unable to travel to a clinic. In addition to treatment, advice on the care of the feet is given and shoe modifications are often advised.

Clinic	Men			Women			Totals		
	Patients		Treat-ments	Patients		Treat-ments	Patients		Treat-ments
	New	Old		New	Old		New	Old	
Wheatley Road	4	47	190	9	105	428	13	152	618
Cranworth ...	27	103	418	30	279	1,134	57	382	1,552
Ferham ...	11	69	316	14	198	864	25	267	1,180
Greasbrough ...	2	33	117	5	62	209	7	95	326
Canklow ...	—	6	72	7	17	172	7	23	244
Thorpe ...	1	27	85	4	21	167	5	48	252
Domiciliary ...	23	86	334	62	230	924	85	316	1,258
Blind domiciliary	—	2	13	—	6	25	—	8	38
Totals ...	68	373	1,545	131	918	3,923	199	1,291	5,468

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Occupational Therapy classes are held at 14 centres in the Borough. The Therapists also provide a domiciliary service for patients who are unable to attend classes. An additional class was started in the Tenants' Meeting Room, at the St. Ann's Development, during the year.

Seven social functions and two annual outings were arranged. The annual Sale of Work attracted a record number of entries.

	Ages				Total
	60—69	70—79	80—89	90—	
Class attendances...	1,617	1,606	409	33	3,665
Domiciliary visits...	308	534	159	10	1,011

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The work of the Rotherham Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued on the lines indicated in previous reports. The area covered by the Committee is that of the Rotherham Chest Clinic area comprising the County Borough of Rotherham and the surrounding West Riding districts of Maltby and the Rawmarsh Urban District Councils, and the Rotherham and Kiveton Park Rural District Councils.

The scheme of care and after-care is operated through the Rotherham Chest Clinic and all recommendations for assistance are made by the Chest Physician. Secretarial assistance and other sundry expenses are provided by the Rotherham Corporation.

Grants of clothing, bedding and extra nourishment were made to patients. The scheme of Christmas grants to patients on leave from hospital was continued, together with gifts to those necessitous patients receiving treatment at the Chest Clinic or in receipt of assistance from the Committee.

SECTION 29 : HOME HELP SERVICE

This service continued to expand to meet increasing demands, particularly in the care of the elderly. There were further increases both in the number of persons who received help and in the hours of service provided.

The following table gives details of the 1,385 homes where help was given in 1968:—

	Brought forward from 1967		New cases		Total cases		Total
	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	Days	Nights	
Maternity	5	—	155	—	160	—	160
Other sickness	36	—	38	—	74	—	74
Old age	719	—	263	5	982	5	987
Tired mothers	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Sick children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening service	161	—	—	—	161	—	161
Total ...	921	—	459	5	1,380	5	1,385

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by Home Helps during 1968 is given in the following table:—

	Day	Evening	Night	Total
Maternity	10,578	—	—	10,578
Illness	10,757	—	—	10,757
Old age	162,649	17,521	64	180,234
Tired mothers	97	—	—	97
Sick children	—	—	—	—
Washing Centre	5,455	—	—	5,455
Training	1,531	—	—	1,531
Total ..	191,067	17,521	64	208,652

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

During the year under review, the pattern of the service remained the same. Each year a greater proportion of the Home Helps' time is devoted to the elderly. While social conditions are important in determining the need for the services of a Home Help, it has been found that in the majority of cases help is supplied to the elderly for medical reasons.

22,543 visits were made by the Visitors to the elderly to discuss their problems and to supervise the Home Helps.

Following training by the Home Nurses, Home Helps undertook the bathing of elderly patients on 3,392 occasions.

REGISTER OF THE AGED

A register of the aged, with details of their needs, has been maintained in the Home Help Section since 1953. The number now on the Register is 5,234. Elderly persons on the Register are kept under observation and their requirements are re-assessed periodically. Particular attention is given to those living alone in the over-70's group.

MORNING, EVENING AND NIGHT SERVICE

These services make a most valuable contribution to the care of the elderly, especially those who live alone and are unable to care for themselves.

DOMICILIARY MEALS SERVICE

The domiciliary meals service, which works in conjunction with the voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee, has an important role and is of tremendous value to the over-80's group. The qualification for this service has been previously reported.

8,389 meals have been prepared by the Home Helps in the homes of the elderly. This service promotes health and meets an important need for those who are home-bound.

Another valuable feature of the meals service is the provision of meals vouchers to 100 of the more ambulant old people to assist with one meal each week at the Whitehall Restaurant. This encourages the elderly to go out and enjoy a meal with friends and has resulted in the formation of many friendships.

LAUNDRY SERVICE

The assistance given to the Home Helps by the laundry service is invaluable, saving time and enabling them to concentrate on other important duties.

Number of articles washed 101,533

Number of washes 11,910

MATERNITY

160 families were assisted with the service of a Home Help, giving 10,578 hours help during the year.

The following table summarises the work of the Home Help Service for maternity cases during the last nine years:—

Year	Number of domiciliary confinements	Maternity cases served by Home Helps		Hours of service rendered	Average hours per case
		Number	Per cent.		
1960	741	135	18.2	11,443	84.8
1961	732	138	18.8	11,441	82.9
1962	732	144	19.6	10,945	76.0
1963	712	176	24.7	13,469	76.5
1964	647	164	25.3	13,383	81.6
1965	603	208	34.5	14,781	71.0
1966	558	200	35.9	13,258	66.3
1967	378	164	43.4	11,095	67.6
1968	326	160	46.0	10,578	66.1

STAFF

It is becoming more difficult to recruit suitable women to the service. The number employed at the end of 1968 was 186.

HOME HELP IN-SERVICE TRAINING SCHEME

Training increases the efficiency of the staff and raises the standard of the service. 48 sessions were held and 37 Home Helps attended the courses. The training is highly valued by the Home Helps and is essential to the success of the service.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The administration of the Mental Health Service continued as in previous years. The increase in the number of trainees attending the adult training centre necessitated the appointment of an additional instructor. There were no other staff changes during 1968.

MENTAL ILLNESS

(1) Hospital Admissions

There was a small increase in the number of patients admitted to hospital but compulsory admissions were fewer and the number of emergency admissions decreased. The Mental Welfare Officers were called on 65 occasions outside normal office hours.

During the last eight years there has been a steady rise in the number of patients received informally into hospital, from 36 in 1961, to 84 in 1968.

The number of patients referred to the Mental Welfare Officers was 183; three more than during 1967. Their disposal was as follows:—

	1968	1967
Admitted to hospital: voluntarily	84	71
compulsorily (Section 29)	20	30
„ (Section 25)	51	47
„ (Section 26)	4	2
„ (Section 60)	—	1
Total	159	151
Admission to hospital unnecessary	24	29

(2) After-Care Service

At the beginning of the year, 160 patients were receiving after-care. Referrals to the Service during the year totalled 111, an increase of 11 compared with the previous year. 1,254 home visits were made.

Regular visits were made by the Mental Welfare Officers to the psychiatric hostel and the psychiatric out-patient clinic at the local hospital. The arrangements whereby the Mental Welfare Officers interview hospital patients before discharge and attend monthly case conferences at Middlewood Hospital were continued as in previous years.

(3) Local Authority Clinic

This clinic was held less frequently in 1968. There were 20 clinic sessions, compared with 31 in 1967, and the number of patients treated was 102 — one hundred fewer than

during the previous year. The clinic is an essential part of the after-care service and it is hoped that it will continue to benefit from the support of the Consultant Psychiatrist.

(4) **Park Lea Hostel**

29 patients resided in the hostel during the year. Substantial success has been achieved in the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients at the hostel. Of the 15 residents at the end of the year, only 2 (one man and one woman) were not in regular employment. Inevitably a few patients relapsed and required further psychiatric treatment, but it will be noted that only 3 patients had to be re-admitted to hospital.

Number of patients	Male	Female	Total
In residence on 31st December, 1967	8	6	14
Admitted during 1968	9	6	15
Discharged during 1968:			
(a) returned home or to alternative accommodation	7	4	11
(b) readmitted to hospital	1	2	3
In residence on 31st December, 1968	9	6	15

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

(1) **Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Severely Subnormal in the Community**

The number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients being cared for in the community on 31st December, 1968, was 215, of whom 43 were under 16 years of age. The Mental Welfare Officers made 835 routine visits during the year. In addition, numerous visits were made to various agencies on behalf of patients.

Patients referred to the Service totalled 27. There were 17 patients on the waiting list for admission to hospital. During the year 10 patients were admitted to hospital and 8 were discharged.

(2) **Junior Training Centre**

This centre provides training by modern methods for children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. 24 boys and 15 girls were on the register at the end of the year. Attendances for the year totalled 14,208 half days out of a possible 16,052, giving a percentage attendance of 88.51.

During the year 2 trainees were re-assessed and transferred to the Abbey Special School.

The weekly visit to the Swimming Baths is a popular feature of the programme. In 1968 another boy was awarded the Grade 1 Proficiency Certificate.

Three students were seconded to the centre for teaching practice for periods of 5 to 6 weeks.

The film *Another Kind of School*, which depicts the daily activities of the Junior Training Centre, was shown to numerous interested organisations throughout the country. Although the film was made 4 years ago, requests to borrow or purchase copies are still being received from organisations in many countries.

(3) Industrial Training Centre

The number of trainees attending the centre increased from 69 to 86 over the year. There was a satisfactory increase in the amount and variety of the contract work obtained and, apart from a short period at the beginning of the year, trainees were fully occupied throughout 1968.

While contract work plays an important part in the life of the centre and the monetary rewards increase incentive, training is the main function of the centre. For financial reasons the educational programme originally planned for the centre has not been fully implemented but a modest start was made during the year with the employment of an instructor in domestic subjects for two sessions weekly.

Attendances at the Training Centre for the year numbered 36,208 half days out of a possible 41,200, giving a percentage attendance of 87.88.

Details of contract work completed for the year are as follows:—

Contract							Quantity
Glass manufacturers	...	...	Caps boxed	...	...	...	15,509 gross
			Pipettes assembled	...	...	...	14,126 gross
			Small bottles cleaned and polished	...			1,724
			Caps fitted with cone liners	...	...		1,500
Plastics firm	...	...	Unions assembled	...	...	...	191,876
Comb manufacturers	...	...	Combs carded	...	...	...	2,706 gross
Engineering works	...	...	Magnets assembled	...	...	...	173,645
Saw manufacturers	...	...	Saws assembled	...	...	...	9,344
			Saw blades sheathed	...	...	...	82,260
			Hack saws assembled	...	...	...	4,467
Cutlery firm	...	...	Boxes and canteens of cutlery packed	...			47,648
Local Authority	...	...	Rating notices enveloped	...	...		18,500
Building materials	...	...	Boiler damper rods assembled	...			827
Credit firm	...	...	Credit cards stamped	...	...	...	19,000
Wholesale chemist	...	...	Baby powders assembled	...	...		5,688
Schools (commenced November)			Hand towels laundered	...	...		239
Prescription and medical certificate							
pads	...	...	Books stamped	...	...	...	3,149
Pre-packed dressings:							
Home Nursing Service	...		Packs assembled	...	...	...	32,583
Midwifery Service	...		Packs assembled	...	...	...	637
Hospital Service	...	...	Packs assembled	...	...	...	546,060

(4) Rookwood Hostel

This hostel, which was acquired by the Health Committee in June, can accommodate 25 subnormal adults. At the end of the year 10 men and 10 women were in residence. All the residents attended the Local Authority's Industrial Training Centre.

It is noteworthy that 7 of the residents were admitted from hospital where they had been in-patients for many years. One man and one woman had spent 35 years and 37 years respectively in hospital.

(5) Parent/Teacher Association

This Association has now been established for 10 years and continues to serve a most useful purpose.

For their annual day at the seaside, trainees from both centres were given 10/- spending money from the Association funds. Christmas parties and a visit to a pantomime were arranged for trainees of both centres.

(6) Social Club

The Social Club run by members of the staff of the Mental Health Service for mentally subnormal adults continues to be well supported and has an average attendance of 30 to 35 members. In October, the club was transferred from the Junior Training Centre premises to the more spacious premises of the Adult Training Centre. This move has made possible more organised games and activities which, due to lack of space, could not be undertaken previously.

(7) Holiday

During the year a week's holiday at Pengwern Hall, North Wales, was provided for 22 trainees from the Adult Training Centre. As in previous years, a day trip to the seaside was arranged for trainees from the centres. This year both groups visited Bridlington.

(8) Mental Week Health (19th—24th May, 1968)

During Mental Health Week both the Junior and Adult Training Centres were open to the public each day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Unfortunately very few people availed themselves of this opportunity to visit the centres.

(9) Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Severely Subnormal in Hospital

During the year, 10 patients were admitted to hospital and 8 discharged. 103 Rotherham patients were in hospital on 31st December, 1968. This is an increase of 2 compared with the previous year.

	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	32	25	57
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	5	3	8
Whittington Hall Hospital, Chesterfield	—	4	4
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	2	—	2
Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham	7	3	10
Rampton Hospital, Retford	1	1	2
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	3	3
Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield	—	2	2
Aughton Court Hospital, Sheffield	—	3	3
Borocourt Hospital, Reading	1	—	1
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom	1	—	1
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield	—	1	1
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester	1	—	1
Ridgeway Hospital, Derbyshire	1	—	1
Hollowmeadows Hospital, Sheffield	4	—	4
Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield	1	—	1
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	1	1
Totals	57	46	103

21 patients granted holiday leave were escorted from and to hospitals by officers of the Mental Health Service.

Details of the 17 patients awaiting admission to hospital are as follows:—

	URGENT				NON-URGENT				Total
	Under 16 yrs. Male	Over 16 yrs. Female	Under 16 yrs. Male	Over 16 yrs. Female	Under 16 yrs. Male	Over 16 yrs. Female	Under 16 yrs. Male	Over 16 yrs. Female	
Cot and chair cases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Low grade (ambulant)	1	—	1	—	—	1	9	3	15
High grade (ambulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 1968	3	—	1	—	—	1	9	3	17
Total 1967	1	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	17

25 patients were admitted to hospital for periods of short-term care. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help which the service has received in this and in many other ways from Dr. M. Quinn, Consultant Psychiatrist, at St. Catherine's Hospital.

	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	19	3	22
Thundercliffe Grange Hospital, Rotherham	2	—	2
Dronfield Hospital	1	—	1
Total 1968	22	3	25
Total 1967	15	7	22

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There were no major outbreaks of infectious disease during the year.

The incidence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the County Borough is shown in the following table:—

Disease	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Acute encephalitis—Infective ...	—	—	—	—	2
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis—Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	43	112	4	10	5
Erysipelas	2	8	1	8	1
Food poisoning	3	7	6	1	11
Infective jaundice	—	—	—	—	19
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	720	741	857	418	1478
Meningococcal infection	1	1	—	—	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	27	17	25	15	11
Puerperal pyrexia	33	37	29	14	13
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	95	111	51	47	130
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	4	2	—	1
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	47	77	45	213	58
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	23	29	11	13	16
Other forms ...	5	3	1	1	6
Totals	999	1148	1032	740	1755

One case of paratyphoid fever occurred in a young man who had recently returned from a holiday abroad.

1,478 cases of measles were reported during the year and 10 cases were treated in hospital.

58 cases of whooping cough were notified and 3 were treated in hospital.

There were 11 cases of food poisoning, of whom 5 were treated in hospital.

The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, introduced several changes in the law relating to notifiable diseases and food poisoning. Under the new legislation, which came into force on October 1st, 1968, pneumonia and puerperal pyrexia ceased to be notifiable. Diseases made notifiable for the first time in 1968 were acute meningitis, infective jaundice, leptospirosis, paratyphoid fever, tetanus and yellow fever.

Additional statistics are set out in Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

Venereal Diseases

There was a further increase in the number of new cases of venereal disease, continuing the trend which has been apparent during the previous 2 years.

Year	Number of new cases			
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other venereal conditions	Total
1964	5	28	109	142
1965	2	18	104	124
1966	2	19	123	144
1967	—	29	135	164
1968	1	33	154	188

Details of the new Rotherham cases of gonococcal infection treated at the Special Clinic, Moorgate General Hospital, are as follows:—

Year	15-19 years		20 years and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1964	1	1	21	5	28
1965	—	—	14	4	18
1966	1	—	11	3	15
1967	5	3	14	2	24
1968	1	1	25	6	33

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

(a) Registration of Nursing Homes

One nursing home was inspected and registered to receive medical and surgical patients. The home was also approved to undertake treatment under the Abortion Act, 1967.

(b) Nurses Agencies

A certificate of registration under the Nurses Agencies Act, 1957, was issued to one Agency in the Borough.

(c) Cremation

The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Rotherham Crematorium. The following table shows the numbers of cremations since the Crematorium opened in 1962.

Year	Borough residents	Non-residents	Total
1962 *	330	203	533
1963	408	321	729
1964	402	353	755
1965	437	347	784
1966	489	424	913
1967	470	452	922
1968	495	485	980

* From 12th February.

Of the residents of the Borough who died during 1968, 55% were cremated.

(d) Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

There was no case in which it was necessary to invoke the powers of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which provides for the compulsory removal to appropriate accommodation of persons requiring care and attention.

(e) Rotherham Borough Home Safety Committee

A representative of the Health Department attends the meetings of the Committee. In December, 1968, a successful Home Safety Exhibition was organised by the Committee and opened by the Medical Officer of Health.

(f) Marriage Guidance

The Health Committee provides accommodation at 10 Greasbrough Road for the use of the Rotherham Branch of the Sheffield and District Marriage Guidance Council.

The work of the Council is expanding and an increasing number of people are seeking further interviews after their initial contact with the Branch.

Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Number of interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Number of children under 16 years involved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242

(g) Moral Welfare

The office of the Rotherham Rural Deanery Moral Welfare Committee is situated in Health Committee accommodation at 10 Greasbrough Road.

There was a slight decrease in the number of girls seeking assistance during the year. As in previous years, there was a further rise in the proportion of girls deciding to keep their babies. Of the 113 maternity cases in which help was given, 13 were admitted to Mother and Baby homes. In 48 cases the babies were kept by their mothers, 28 babies were adopted and temporary fostering arrangements were made for 28.

(h) Public Mortuary

From the beginning of September, responsibility for conveying bodies from hospitals and private houses to the mortuary was transferred from the Ambulance Service to the Health Department.

	1967	1968
Bodies received (including 127 from outside the County Borough)	284	295
Autopsies	282	289
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary	1,515	1,421

Summary of Admissions

Borough Ambulance	—	from home	...	...	...	...	20
		„ street	...	...	...	...	10
		„ works	...	...	...	...	2
West Riding Ambulance	—	„ home	...	...	...	...	5
		„ street	...	...	...	...	1
		„ works	...	...	...	...	—
Private Ambulance	...		...	...	...	...	57
Mortuary vehicle	—	„ home	...	...	...	...	84
		„ hospital	...	...	...	...	116
							295

Monthly Admissions

January	...	...	...	19	July	...	...	...	17
February	...	...	...	22	August	...	...	...	19
March	...	...	...	27	September	...	...	...	23
April	...	...	...	29	October	...	...	...	27
May	...	...	...	28	November	...	...	...	29
June	...	...	...	20	December	...	...	...	35
									295

Causes of Death

	County Borough	Outside County Borough	Total
Medical and surgical conditions	137	79	216
Suicide	10	9	19
Homicide	1	4	5
Works accidents	1	2	3
Road accidents	5	15	20
Home accidents	12	9	21
Other accidents	3	8	11
			295

(i) Medical Services for the Children's Department

All children are medically examined by a school medical officer on admission to and discharge from the Children's Homes. A certificate of fitness is issued to the Children's Officer in respect of any child who is to be boarded-out. All children at Oakwood Grange are examined each month.

Medical examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	382
Children vaccinated against poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Children given triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits made by medical officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Visits made by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Arrangements were made for 8 children who were to be adopted to have blood specimens taken and tests for phenylketonuria carried out.

(j) Medical Examination of Corporation Employees

During the year the following examinations were carried out:—

New staff appointments	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Admission to Sickness Pay Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Pre-employment examination: Food handlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Waterworks employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bus drivers and conductors	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Periodic examination—bus drivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Special examinations—Transport Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	780

Department	Staff (New appointments)	Manual Workers (Sickness pay Scheme)	Others
Borough Architect's	2	—	—
Borough Engineer's	14	46	22
Borough Treasurer	15	—	—
Building Works	5	33	—
Catering	1	26	53
Children's	13	—	—
Education	58	44	—
Fire and Ambulance	4	2	—
Health	17	4	—
Housing	13	—	—
Library, Museum and Arts	8	1	—
Markets and Baths	1	2	—
Parks and Cemeteries	2	36	—
Planning	5	—	—
Town Clerk's	7	5	—
Transport	3	95	201
Welfare	5	37	—

(k) Cerebral Palsy

Fifteen patients are known to the Welfare Department, and details of these are as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Institutional: The Bedford Home, Buxton	—	1	1
At Home: On handicapped persons register	6	8	14
	6	9	15

(l) Blind Persons

The number of blind persons registered in the Borough at the 31st December, 1968, was 206. There was a decrease of one from the previous year. The following table gives the details of the age and sex of the cases remaining on the register :—

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years	—	—	—
Over 5 years and under 16 years ...	3	2	5
Over 16 years and under 20 years ...	2	2	4
Over 20 years and under 30 years ...	3	3	6
Over 30 years and under 40 years ...	4	4	8
Over 40 years and under 50 years ...	7	6	13
Over 50 years and under 60 years ...	13	12	25
Over 60 years and under 70 years ...	21	17	38
Over 70 years	34	73	107
Totals	87	119	206

Details of the employability of blind persons over 16 years are as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Employed	18	2	20
Trained, but unemployed	1	—	1
Training	—	—	—
Trainable	—	1	1
Unemployable	65	114	179
Totals	84	117	201

In 1968 each new case was examined by the Consultant Ophthalmologists, Miss M. A. C. Jones or Mr. T. S. Maw, and Form B.D.8 completed. 52 reports on this form were received during 1968. 22 were in respect of persons certified blind; 16 were partially-sighted; 8 were re-examined, 3 of whom were transferred to the blind register, 5 remained on the partially-sighted register, 2 of these to be re-examined in two years' time, 1 in eighteen months, 1 in a year's time, and 1 was not to be re-examined; 6 cases were found to be not blind.

A study of these reports shows that the following conditions obtained:—

Condition	Blind	Partially-sighted	Re-examined	Not Blind
Cataract	7	5	—	2
Cataract and glaucoma	—	1	—	—
Cataract and macular degeneration	—	—	1	—
Chronic uveo keratitis	1	—	—	—
Closed angle glaucoma	—	—	—	1
Detached retina	1	—	—	—
Diabetic retinopathy	1	—	—	—
Disciform degeneration	1	—	1	—
Diffuse choroido retinal atrophy	—	1	—	—
High myopia	—	—	1	—
Hypertensive retinopathy	—	1	—	1
Iritis	1	—	—	—
Macular changes and opacities	—	1	—	—
Macular degeneration	3	1	1	—
Macular degeneration and cataract	—	1	—	—
Myopia	1	1	—	1
Myopia and cataract	1	—	—	—
Open angle glaucoma	—	—	—	1
Optic atrophy	2	1	—	—
Retinal haemorrhage	1	—	—	—
Retinal vascular sclerosis	1	—	—	—
Retinopathy	—	1	3	—
Secondary glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy	—	1	—	—
Senile macular degeneration	1	1	1	—
Totals	22	16	8	6

The following table gives details of the occupation of the persons employed, or trained but unemployed:—

Occupation	Employed		Trained but unemployed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Accountant	1	—	—	—
Basket Maker	1	—	—	—
Braille Copyist	1	—	—	—
Brush Maker	4	—	—	—
Capstan Lathe Operator ...	1	—	—	—
Clerical	1	—	—	—
Dye Polisher	1	—	—	—
Knitter	—	1	—	—
Labourer	2	—	—	—
Physiotherapist	1	—	—	—
Piano Tuner	—	—	1	—
Poultry Keeper	1	—	—	—
Press Operator	1	—	—	—
Shorthand Typist	—	1	—	—
Telephonist	2	—	—	—
Working Proprietor ...	1	—	—	—
Totals	18	2	1	—

(m) Epilepsy

The numbers of epileptic patients known to the Welfare Department are as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Institutional:			
Part III accommodation			
Ackroyd House	1	1	2
Ashvale	—	1	1
Rotherstoke	1	—	1
Rothwel Grange	—	1	1
David Lewis Colony, Manchester...	1	2	3
At Home: On handicapped persons register	17	10	27
	20	15	35

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Environmental health work is a very rewarding field. Although many of the duties are those of containment, endeavouring to secure that deterioration is not allowed to take place, and that the advances already made are held, there is also a steady progress which brings what once seemed a distant goal gradually nearer.

To the early public health workers a pure water supply, a clean food supply, an adequate refuse disposal service and the water carriage system of sewage disposal, must have seemed very far away, but as public opinion began to endorse these aims they were, eventually, achieved in some districts more quickly than in others.

Locally, there is the prospect that in a few years time we shall have a smoke free town, and that every rented house in the Borough will have a bathroom and hot water supply. These will be major advances in improving living conditions of which we can all be proud.

A report on slum clearance was produced at the end of the year in which 2,265 houses were listed as likely to be included in future clearance action. It seems probable that every encouragement will be given to local authorities to accelerate their slum clearance programmes and that a much greater number of houses will be available for this purpose in the immediate future. Similar rapid growth is also expected in the provision of bathrooms in rented houses by means of improvement areas, and the two combined, together with re-development of the cleared areas, should produce a marked improvement in our environment.

A weakness in our approach to private housing relates to owner-occupied properties and it is suggested that the oft-repeated claim that an "Englishman's home is his castle" might be qualified a little to meet modern conditions.

In an age when we are more than ever conscious of our environment, when the owner of a rented house can be compelled to install a bathroom, re-point the exterior of the house, or re-paint the woodwork, it seems odd that an owner-occupier should be able to allow his house to deteriorate to the disadvantage of his neighbours until it reaches clearance standard, when the local authority is empowered to act. Similarly, the owner-occupier is under no compulsion to improve his house by installing a bathroom, although owners of rented houses in the same area may be required to do so. It would be advantageous if a date, fixed, say ten years hence, when any house not provided with a bathroom might be classed as unfit by the local authority for clearance area purposes.

Having mentioned from time to time the shortage of qualified staff, it seems right to record that for the first time for many years we have our full complement of public health inspectors, with three of our former pupils now qualified and appointed.

WATER

44 samples of drinking water and 15 samples of swimming bath water were taken for examination. All drinking water samples were satisfactory. The swimming bath samples were satisfactory in relation to chlorine content and bacteriological quality but the attention of the Baths Manager was drawn to some low pH values and remedial action was taken. 4 samples were taken from the paddling pool in Clifton Park in June, July and August. All were satisfactory and revealed adequate chlorination.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

(a) House drainage

290 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The Building Works Department cleared 5 private drains and repaired 8 sewers involving 83 houses at our request and costs were recovered from the owners concerned. This together with the clearing service provided by the Borough Engineer for those combined drains, which are now technically sewers, enabled us to give a satisfactory service.

(b) Standard grants

The eighth year of operation of the Standard Grant provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, produced 172 enquiries from prospective applicants. 200 applications for grants were received and 194 of these were approved during the year. Details are as follows:—

Grants approved:	Owner-occupiers	...	...	...	...	110
	Landlords	...	...	...	...	84
Grants refused	...	...	...	...	...	6
Works completed and grant paid	...	...	...	...	...	149
Total grant	...	...	...	...	£14,090 12s. 2½d.	
Amenities provided:	Bath	...	...	...	...	98
	Washbasin	...	...	...	...	117
	Hot water supply	...	...	...	...	101
	Water closet	...	...	...	...	138
	Food store	...	...	...	...	27
	Shower	...	...	...	...	1

(c) Licensed premises, cinemas

95 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at licensed premises and cinemas, works of improvement and repair carried out have been listed under food premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No complaints of nuisance were received in connection with the 2 offensive trades now registered.

FACTORIES

310 factory inspections were made with 86 re-visits as follows:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	302	308	26	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	—	—	—
Total ...	318	310	26	—

Factories in which defects were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	-	3	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	20	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	26	25	-	5	-

OUTWORKERS

No outworkers were notified in Rotherham during the year.

CANAL BOATS

Canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	3
Persons on board :						
Male adults	...	...	...	...	...	6
Female adults	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	—
Infringements observed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	—
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	—

HOUSING

(a) Nuisance and disrepair

791 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. 1,066 houses were involved in the total nuisances found as a result of complaints or during inspection of the district.

One application for a certificate under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, was received.

(b) Demolition and closure

3 clearance areas involving 339 houses were declared during the year. 4 individual unfit houses were the subject of closing or demolition orders.

(c) House purchase

436 enquiries were received from prospective house purchasers concerning the slum clearance position of individual houses.

157 houses were visited in connection with applications for mortgages to ensure that the period of repayment and probable life of the house were properly related.

(d) Improvement Areas

The position in the St. Ann's Improvement Area is shown in the following table:—

Private tenanted houses

Improved	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Orders placed for improvement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Grants applied for or approved but orders not yet placed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Suspended notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
In process of sale to Corporation requiring improvement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Formerly tenanted but owner-occupied before service of formal notice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Remainder requiring improvement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9

Corporation tenanted houses

Improved	4
Requiring improvement	5
Purchased since declaration and requiring improvement	50
Total tenanted houses requiring improvement on declaration of area	214

In addition to the above, 27 owner-occupiers in the area have installed bathrooms.

Inspection of the 293 houses in the proposed St. Ann's No. 2 Improvement Area is in progress so that the Area may be declared when the new Housing Bill becomes law.

Details of Legal Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936

Case No.	Date	Default or offence	Result	Penalty
525	18.1.68	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 44	Withdrawn, work done	—
532	19.9.68	Non-compliance with Notice under Section 44	Withdrawn, work done	—
535	16.12.68	Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Adjourned	—

SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION

1. Inspection of dwelling houses:—

(1) Number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts.	493
(2) Number of houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.	301
(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	196
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	192

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers (including houses with minor defects)	108
---	-----

3. Action under statutory powers:—

A. Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	146
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	84
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	1
(3) Number of individual unfit houses demolished	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings as to future user were accepted and which ceased to be used as dwellings	1

Action under Part III, Housing Act, 1957.

(1) Number of houses included in clearance or compulsory purchase orders	339
(2) Number of houses included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders demolished	163
(3) Number of local authority houses closed or demolished	119

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There has been little change in the occupation of this type of premises and we are fortunate in Rotherham that we have been able to keep reasonable control of the situation.

Details of separate occupancies

(a) Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation	10
(b) Number of separate lettings	33
4 houses with 2 lettings each	8
2 " " 3 " "	6
1 house " 4 " "	4
3 houses " 5 " "	15
—	—
10	33
—	—

CARAVANS

The number of caravans in the County Borough is gradually reducing. Licences for privately owned sites have been issued as follows:—

Licences issued:				Total	Actual
for 1 caravan	— 3	...	...	3	3
for 2 caravans	— 4	...	...	8	4
for 5 " "	— 1	...	...	5	4
for 9 " "	— 1	...	...	9	3

VERMINOUS PREMISES

225 inspections of Corporation houses and the houses of prospective tenants were made. Evidence of vermin was found on two occasions.

The incidence of infestation in all premises treated was as follows:—

				Bugs	Cockroaches	Other pests	Total
Corporation houses	...	...	...	33	5	140	178
Private premises	...	...	...	13	4	63	80
Percentage of infestation in all premises				17.7	3.5	79.0	

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Properties other than sewers

				Type of Property	
				Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1.	Number of properties in district	...	...	33,453	38
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	749	5
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	...	...	397	2
	(ii) Mice	...	...	138	—
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	209	13
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	...	...	152	—
	(ii) Mice	...	...	4	—

The above details have been extracted from the annual report required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following report was made to the Minister of Labour on the operation of the Act in Rotherham.

All the known premises to which the act applies and for which the Local Authority is responsible have been inspected and 126 notices in respect of contraventions have been complied with.

Details of defects found may be of interest and are appended.

Defect

First Aid Materials	....	....	....	8	Additional wash basins	....	....	1
Abstract	....	....	....	84	Washing facilities	....	....	2
First Aid Box	....	....	....	32	Hot water supply	....	....	10
Lighting	....	....	....	11	Passages, floors and staircases etc.	....	....	12
Defective Conveniences	....	....	....	38	Temperature	....	....	1
Cleanliness	....	....	....	41	Clothing etc.	....	....	7
Handrail	....	....	....	7	Indication as to usage of W.C.	....	....	2
Thermometer	....	....	....	48	Cleaning and drying	....	....	1
Seating	....	....	....	1	Non-registration	....	....	20
Dangerous machinery	....	....	....	1	W.C.'s cleansed or repaired	....	....	22
Additional water closets	....	....	....	2				

(a) Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	16	212	154
Retail shops	43	604	484
Wholesale shops, warehouses	4	26	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	98	32
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—

(b) Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 1193

(c) Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,465
Retail shops	3,114
Wholesale departments, warehouses	306
Catering establishments open to the public,	484
Canteens	46
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	6,415
Total Males	2,294
Total Females	4,121

(d) Exemptions

Class of Premises	In force	granted during the year	refused the year
PART I—Space			
Nil	—	—	—
PART II—Temperature			
Nil	—	—	—
PART III—Sanitary Conveniences			
Nil	—	—	—
PART IV—Washing Facilities			
Retail shops	1	—	—

(e) Prosecutions — number instituted and completed during the year.

Section of Act or title of Order or Regulation	Number of persons or companies prosecuted	Number of informations laid	Number of informations leading to conviction
17(4) 63 and 64	1	1	1

(f) Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported		Total Number Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No action
Offices	—	6	1	—	—	1	—
Retail shops	—	13	3	—	2	1	—
Wholesale shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	21	4	—	2	2	—

Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	1	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	1	—	—	—
Falls of persons	3	2	—	2	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	1	—	—	—
Handling goods	2	6	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified ...	—	2	—	—	—

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

75 licences were issued authorising the sale of poisons included in Part 2 of the Poisons List.

MILK

(a) Special designations

All milk sold in Rotherham is now either Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated or Ultra Heat Treated. Processing is done in plants situated in other districts and the bulk of the milk consumed is produced in other areas.

The following licences, which are valid until the year ending 1970, were issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:—

Untreated	...	...	...	...	19
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	126
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	188
Ultra heat treated	...	...	...	...	3

(b) Bacteriological examination

96 samples of milk were taken for examination as to cleanliness and efficacy of heat treatment, with the following results:—

	Samples tested	Passed	Failed
Untreated	2	2	—
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	12	12	—
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	22	22	—
Pasteurised	36	36	—
Sterilised	24	24	—

There are only four small milk producers in the County Borough, two of whom farm-bottle. No samples were taken at the farms during the year.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS

No samples of raw milk were taken for examination for Brucella Abortus.

ICE CREAM

37 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Grade	Mobiles				Premises			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Soft Ice Cream	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ice Cream	—	—	—	—	33	4	—	—

SHELLFISH

All the mussels inspected during the year were from an approved cleansing centre.

FOOD POISONING

No major outbreak of food poisoning arose during the year. Eleven sporadic cases were reported.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the County Borough.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

46 visits were made in connection with the marking of food. The Marking Orders refer to the correct labelling of such food as apples, tomatoes, currants, ham, meat, dead poultry, margarine, malt products, frozen and chilled salmon and sea trout and honey.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

7 samples of fertilisers and 5 of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. All were satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The following list of premises and record of visits gives a picture of the types of food trades in the district and the time given to inspection. The information concerning washbasins (Reg. 16) and sinks (Reg. 19) is included for purposes of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Type	Number of premises	To which apply		To which apply		Inspections
		Reg. 16	Complying	Reg. 19	Complying	
Bakehouses and confectioners	52	52	52	52	52	130
Butchers	83	83	79*	83	83	192
Cafes	40	40	40	40	40	73
Clubs and licensed premises	118	118	118	118	118	152
Factory canteens	44	44	44	44	44	75
Fish friers... ..	44	44	41*	44	43*	72
Fishmongers	24	24	24	24	24	34
Food preparing premises	61	61	61	61	61	85
Fruiterers and greengrocers	106	106	106	103	103	91
Grocers	221	221	219*	215	215	436
Ice cream factories ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ice cream shops or stores	230	Included in grocers and sweet shops				250
Mineral water factories ...	2	2	2	2	2	1
School kitchens	19	19	19	19	19	6
Sweet factories	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sweet shops	87	87	87	71	71	86
Tripe purveyors	4	4	4	4	4	1
Dairies	1	1	1	1	1	4

* Letters sent requesting provision of additional facilities.

Improvements made in food premises during the year

Additional wash basins provided	....	....	11
Hand washing notices displayed	....	....	57
Hot water supplies provided	....	....	20
Premises cleansed or repaired	....	....	106
Accommodation for clothing provided	....	....	5
Name and address on food stalls	....	....	4
Provision of suitable waste storage	....	....	13
Premises improved	....	....	11
First aid materials provided	....	....	55
Additional sinks	....	....	2
Provision of soap, towels and nail brush...	....	....	25
Animals removed	....	....	1

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

268 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Details of all samples taken are given in the following table:—

No.	Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Almond flavour ...	1	—	—
1	Apple juice ...	1	—	—
1	Apricot halves ...	1	—	—
1	Bacon ...	1	—	—
3	Baking powder ...	3	—	—
1	Baked beans in tomato sauce	1	—	—
1	Beef croquettes ...	1	—	—
1	Bicarbonate of soda ...	1	—	—
1	Bilberry pie filling ...	1	—	—
1	Bitter lemon drink ...	1	—	—
1	Blackcurrant health drink ...	1	—	—
1	Blancmange powder ...	1	—	—
1	Bloater fish paste ...	1	—	—
1	Brandy flavour ...	1	—	—
1	Browning for gravy ...	1	—	—
2	Butter ...	2	—	—
2	Butterscotch ...	2	—	—
1	Carrots (tinned) ...	1	—	—
1	Castor Oil B.P. ...	1	—	—
1	Cheese (full fat soft) ...	1	—	—
1	Cheese (low fat soft) ...	1	—	—
1	Cheese spread ...	1	—	—
1	Chewy fruits ...	1	—	—
1	Chicken stock tablets ...	1	—	—
1	Chocolate sandwich sponge mix	1	—	—
2	Cider vinegar ...	2	—	—
1	Cinnamon powder ...	1	—	—
1	Cocktail cherries ...	1	—	—
1	Coffee and chicory essence ...	1	—	—
1	Coffee (pure) ...	1	—	—
1	Coffee (instant) ...	2	—	—
1	Cooking salt ...	1	—	—
1	Corn flour ...	1	—	—
2	Cream ...	2	—	—
1	Cream of chicken soup ...	1	—	—
1	Cream of mushroom soup ...	1	—	—
1	Cream of tartar ...	1	—	—
1	Creamed semolina milk pudding	1	—	—
1	Creamed tapioca milk pudding	1	—	—
1	Curry powder ...	1	—	—
1	Custard powder ...	1	—	—
1	Cut mixed peel ...	1	—	—
2	Dates ...	2	—	—
1	Desiccated coconut ...	1	—	—
1	Dressed crab with butter ...	1	—	—
1	Dried mint ...	1	—	—
1	Dried peas ...	1	—	—
2	Dried onion ...	2	—	—
6	Drugs ...	5	—	1
1	Fish cakes ...	1	—	—
1	French mustard ...	1	—	—
1	Friars balsam B.P. ...	1	—	—
1	Fruit flavoured drops ...	1	—	—
1	Fruit pudding ...	1	—	—
1	Fruit sauce ...	1	—	—
1	Full cream evaporated milk ...	1	—	—
1	Garden peas ...	1	—	—
1	Glace cherries ...	1	—	—
1	Glycerine B.P. ...	1	—	—
1	Golden syrup ...	1	—	—
2	Granulated sugar ...	2	—	—
1	Grapefruit juice (natural) ...	1	—	—
1	Ground almonds ...	1	—	—
1	Ground ginger ...	1	—	—
1	Ground rice ...	1	—	—
1	Ground white pepper ...	1	—	—
37	Ice cream ...	37	—	—

No.		Genuine		Not reported as genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
1	Iced lolly	—	1	—	—
1	Icing sugar	—	1	—	—
1	Instant non fat milk	—	1	—	—
1	Instant non fat milk (skimmed)	—	1	—	—
2	Jam	—	2	—	—
1	Jam all butter sponge...	—	1	—	—
1	Jelly lemon flavoured	—	1	—	—
1	Lard	—	1	—	—
1	Lemon Cheese	—	1	—	—
1	Lemon cheese (all butter)	—	1	—	—
1	Lemon juice	—	1	—	—
1	Liquid paraffin	—	1	—	—
1	Malt vinegar	—	1	—	—
3	Margarine	—	3	—	—
2	Marmalade	—	2	—	—
1	Marzipan	—	1	—	—
1	Mayonnaise	—	1	—	—
76	Milk	74	—	2	—
1	Milk chocolate shortcake ...	—	1	—	—
1	Milk chocolate teacakes ...	—	1	—	—
1	Mince beef with onions and gravy... ..	—	1	—	—
2	Mince meat	—	2	—	—
1	Mint sauce	—	1	—	—
1	Mixed fruit	—	1	—	—
1	Mixed spice	—	1	—	—
1	Oil of Eucalyptus B.P.	—	1	—	—
1	Olive oil	—	1	—	—
2	Orange drink	—	2	—	—
1	Peanut butter	—	1	—	—
1	Pearl barley	—	1	—	—
1	Peas (tinned)	—	1	—	—
1	Pickle beetroot	—	1	—	—
1	Picnic pork (tinned)	—	1	—	—
1	Powdered gelatine	—	1	—	—
1	Powdered nutmeg	—	1	—	—
2	Prunes	—	2	—	—
1	Pure corn oil	—	1	—	—
1	Pure honey	—	1	—	—
1	Rose hip syrup	—	1	—	—
1	Saccharine tablets	—	1	—	—
1	Sage and onion stuffing	—	1	—	—
1	Salt and vinegar crisps	—	1	—	—
1	Sal volatile	—	—	—	1
1	Short pastry mix	—	1	—	—
1	Shredded beef suet	—	1	—	—
1	Peanut kernels... ..	—	1	—	—
1	Soup powder	—	1	—	—
1	Soya cooking oil	—	1	—	—
1	Spanish juice	—	1	—	—
1	Special full cream condensed milk	—	1	—	—
1	Stuffed olives	—	1	—	—
1	Sweet pickle	—	1	—	—
1	Syrup of figs	—	1	—	—
2	Table jellies	—	2	—	—
1	Tapioca	—	1	—	—
1	Tea	—	1	—	—
1	Tizer sparkling beverage	—	1	—	—
1	Tomato juice	—	1	—	—
1	Tomato ketchup	—	1	—	—
1	Treacle sponge pudding	—	1	—	—
1	Vanilla flavour... ..	—	1	—	—
1	Worcestershire sauce	—	1	—	—
1	Xmas pudding... ..	—	1	—	—
1	Yeast	—	1	—	—
1	Yoghurt	—	1	—	—
1	Zinc ointment	—	1	—	—
268		74	190	2	2

Unsatisfactory samples

Warning letters sent:—

		Formal	Informal
Foods	....	2	—
Drugs	....	—	2

Food samples taken for pesticide residues

Rotherham is in Zone 4 of the National Survey and takes samples of food as requested to be examined for pesticide residues. No calls were received to take any samples during the year.

OTHER FOOD

(a) In the following table details are given of food surrendered.

				Number	Lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	—	27
Butter	...	...	...	—	30
Cheese	...	...	...	—	43½
Cooked meats	...	...	...	—	212½
Fish	...	...	...	—	549
Fresh meat	...	...	...	—	745
Frozen chickens	...	...	...	—	60
Frozen food	...	...	...	280 packets	—
Fruit	...	...	...	—	40
Geese	...	...	...	—	42
Jars	...	...	...	11	—
Meat and egg pie	...	...	...	—	6
Meat pasties	...	...	...	5	—
Mince pies	...	...	...	372	—
Packets	...	...	...	1	—
Pork pies	...	...	...	32	—
Sausages	...	...	...	—	385
Steak and kidney pies	...	...	...	21	—
Tins	...	...	...	2,346	—
Turkeys	...	...	...	—	340
Yeast	...	...	...	—	9

(b) Foreign matter and mould

Details of complaints received of foreign matter or mould in food are as follows:—

Commodity	Foreign matter			Mould
	Home produced food	Imported food		
Milk	4	—		—
Bread	2	—		2
Canned meat	—	—		1
Fish	—	—		1
Other food	4	—		—

Number of prosecutions under Section 2 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ... 3

Total amount of fines and costs imposed ... £25 0s. 0d.

MEAT

The following details of animals slaughtered at the public abattoir were supplied by the Markets Superintendent:—

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
6,502	727	25	21,260	11,884	40,398

The estimated weight of fresh killed meat and offals condemned at the public abattoir during the year was:—

All causes	...	...	...	...	15 tons 6 cwts.
Tuberculosis only	...	...	...	...	6 cwts.

The percentage of animals found to be diseased are given in the following table:—

			Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	...	...	6,502	727	25	21,260	40,398
Number inspected	...	...			
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:							
Whole carcases condemned	...		2	1	2	33	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	1,735	210	—	1,424	1,269
Percentage affected	...	...	26.7	29.0	8.0	6.8	3.1
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcase condemned	...		—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	—	—	—	—	74
Percentage affected	...	...	—	—	—	—	0.18
Cysticercosis:							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	41	9	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...	...	19	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected	...	...	0.92	1.5	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR

Industrial Plant

(1)	Number of chimney observations made	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(2)	Dark and black smoke:	Number of contraventions recorded	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Successful prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	3
(3)	Furnaces:	Applications for approval	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Number of cases in which alterations were required	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Number of applications granted	...	...	...	...	...	5
(4)	Grit and dust emissions:	Number of contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	—
(5)	Height of chimneys:	Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Number of cases in which alterations were required	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Number approved	...	...	...	...	...	4

2,884 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution including smoke observations at factories and inspections relating to smoke control areas. 3 new smoke control areas were declared and three more were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Approximately 11,000 houses are now included in confirmed smoke control areas. This number is probably an underestimate due to the new building which is taking place in several of our areas.

The new Clean Air Act, 1968, part of which comes into force on 1st April, 1969, contains a number of interesting provisions which will have considerable bearing on our work. Probably the most important is section 9, which makes it an offence to buy or deliver unauthorised fuels in smoke control areas. It is to be hoped that everyone concerned will take warning and make it unnecessary to use this power.

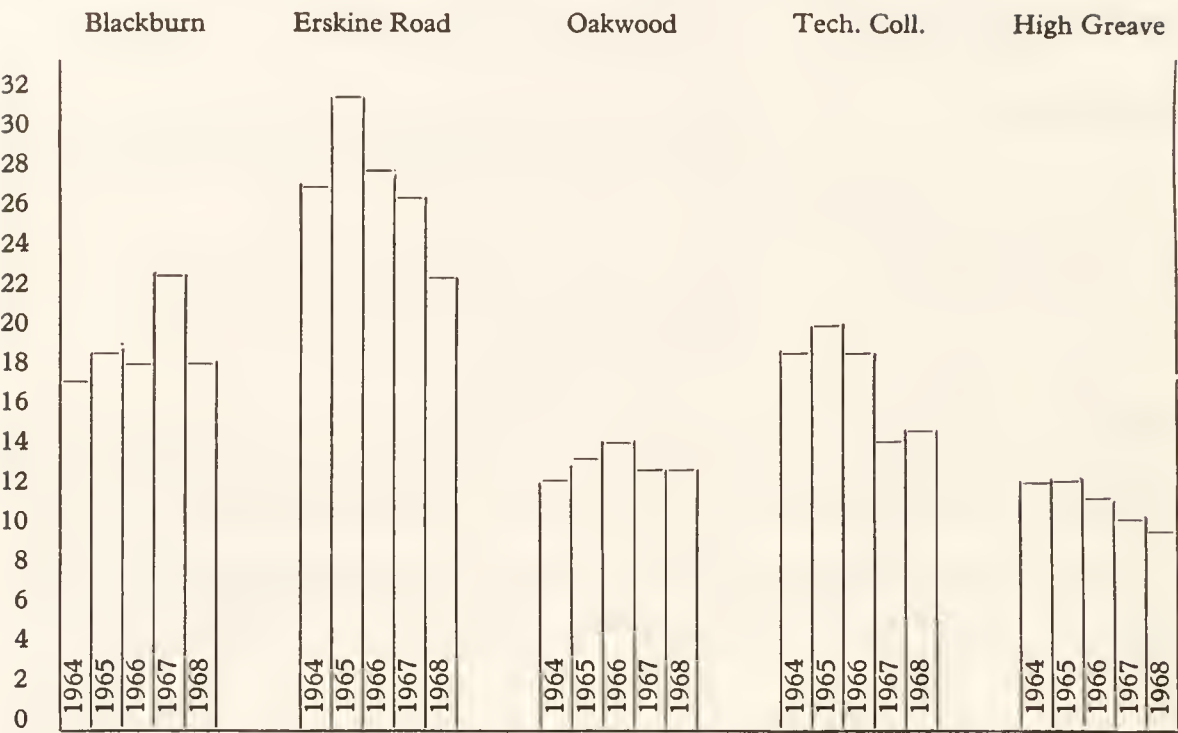
Approval of chimney heights for fuel burning furnaces is now not associated with approval or disapproval of plans submitted under Building and Planning procedure and any major alteration of an existing furnace entails an obligation to notify the local authority.

A regrettable provision of the new legislation is the removal of local authority powers under the Clean Air Act relating to dark smoke, grit and dust emissions and smoke nuisances from premises registered under the Alkali Acts.

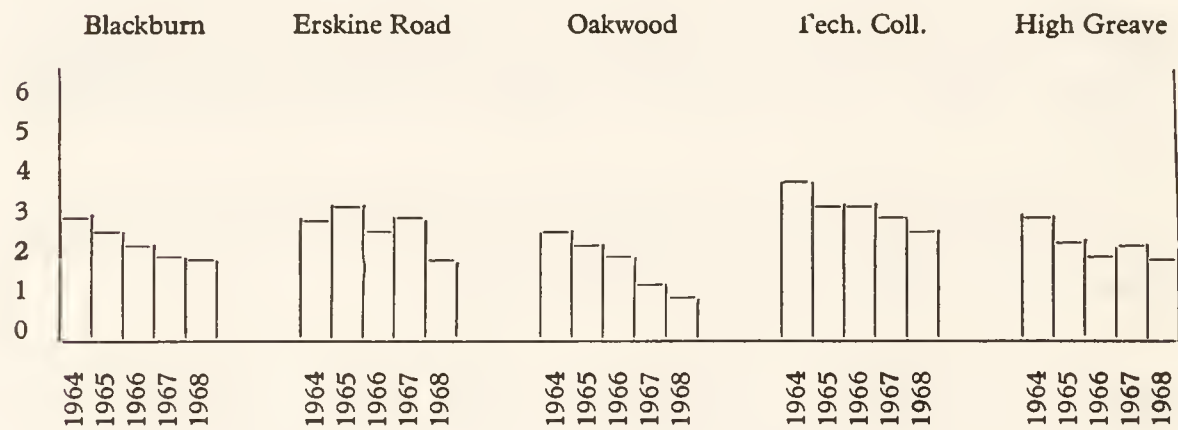
This removal of local participation in supervision of premises controlled by the Alkali Acts is a retrograde step. The explanation is given “that there have been very few requests by local authorities for the Minister’s consent to take proceedings under these sections in relation to registered premises and in no case has it been considered that a grant of consent would be justified” and accordingly local authority functions in relation to registered premises are to be discontinued. In view of the minute number of prosecutions of any kind under the Alkali Acts this seems to be a very poor justification and does not accord with the strenuous efforts of this Council in relation to the scheduled processes.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

(1) Average monthly deposit for years 1964—1968



(2) Average yearly sulphur deposit



3. STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

(a) Water-insoluble deposit in tons per square mile per month

Month	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		High Greave	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
January	11.63	8.52	—	12.40	5.13	4.16	7.45	5.50	5.40	4.70
February	12.70	6.77	21.33	7.72	7.48	1.64	8.91	4.40	5.93	3.12
March	13.14	10.85	20.05	20.08	5.57	8.25	5.71	11.43	6.39	7.87
April	10.84	8.86	19.94	12.99	8.42	8.11	13.84	10.36	8.07	7.08
May	14.51	9.55	21.74	12.78	7.11	4.69	16.86	10.15	8.39	5.82
June	17.83	10.16	12.06	13.50	8.35	6.03	10.22	9.69	5.50	8.62
July	23.24	7.12	15.19	9.92	8.69	4.36	8.83	8.23	6.48	5.17
August	8.32	5.54	23.12	14.71	4.22	3.42	8.20	11.96	6.68	5.66
September	22.94	7.46	18.29	11.58	4.65	14.35	8.06	7.20	4.96	5.10
October	17.38	8.62	15.26	15.81	3.86	5.63	5.01	5.72	3.16	4.97
November	9.86	7.05	13.95	11.27	3.42	3.49	8.34	7.13	3.98	4.70
December	5.92	9.13	11.54	7.34	4.52	4.22	7.20	5.32	4.48	3.36
Monthly Average	14.02	8.30	17.49	12.51	5.95	5.69	9.05	8.09	5.79	5.51

(b) Water-soluble deposit in tons per square mile per month

Month	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		High Greave	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
January	9.10	6.57	—	8.78	6.10	6.61	5.25	7.63	6.49	5.79
February	11.81	7.22	10.51	10.02	6.81	5.63	7.17	6.92	7.08	7.18
March	9.68	11.87	12.71	18.19	5.93	6.81	4.26	9.44	7.04	10.27
April	7.53	6.19	13.75	7.44	6.24	4.86	7.10	5.22	8.23	4.86
May	11.87	8.76	13.50	9.09	10.26	8.05	13.73	7.28	9.02	6.65
June	3.76	7.46	4.34	7.48	4.29	4.39	3.27	6.53	3.09	5.04
July	9.31	9.92	6.61	7.78	4.49	8.05	4.05	7.84	4.81	6.32
August	17.63	6.50	7.48	9.40	4.90	7.11	5.11	7.63	4.35	5.56
September	10.85	13.82	8.68	12.51	6.82	7.48	7.13	8.62	6.51	8.23
October	9.75	9.07	9.23	10.13	6.81	5.13	7.35	6.53	6.81	5.46
November	8.79	16.90	10.44	12.95	6.64	8.68	6.21	10.93	6.19	6.91
December	7.94	12.15	10.06	6.96	7.61	5.83	6.03	6.64	7.37	4.08
Monthly Average	9.83	9.70	9.75	10.60	6.40	6.55	6.38	7.60	6.41	6.36

(c) Total deposit in tons per square mile per month

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		High Greave	
Month	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
January	20.74	15.09	—	21.19	11.23	10.76	12.71	13.13	11.88	10.50
February	24.50	14.00	31.83	17.74	14.28	7.28	16.08	11.32	13.00	10.30
March	22.82	22.72	32.76	38.27	11.50	15.05	9.97	20.87	13.43	18.14
April	18.38	15.05	33.69	20.43	14.65	12.97	20.94	15.58	16.30	11.95
May	26.38	18.31	35.24	21.88	17.37	12.74	30.59	17.43	17.41	12.48
June	21.59	17.62	16.40	20.98	12.64	10.43	13.49	16.22	8.59	13.66
July	32.54	17.04	21.81	17.71	13.18	12.41	12.88	16.08	11.29	11.49
August	15.95	12.05	30.60	24.12	9.12	10.53	13.31	19.59	11.03	11.23
September	33.79	21.28	27.28	24.08	11.47	21.83	15.19	15.83	11.16	13.33
October	27.14	17.69	24.49	25.94	10.66	10.76	12.35	12.24	9.97	10.44
November	18.65	23.95	24.39	24.22	10.06	12.17	14.55	18.06	10.17	11.62
December	13.86	21.28	21.60	14.30	12.14	10.06	13.24	11.96	11.85	7.44
Monthly Average	23.02	18.00	27.28	22.57	12.35	12.24	15.44	15.69	12.17	11.88

4. SULPHUR DETERMINATION (Lead Peroxide Candle)

	Blackburn		Erskine Road		Oakwood		Technical College		High Greave	
Month	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
January	2.67	2.90	2.57	3.41	2.07	1.84	3.48	3.22	2.57	2.33
February	2.80	2.50	3.72	2.94	1.86	2.01	3.73	3.91	2.72	2.50
March	2.34	2.34	3.70	3.39	1.56	1.70	2.75	3.38	2.46	2.24
April	2.11	2.04	2.52	2.01	1.81	1.40	3.18	2.07	2.24	1.56
May	2.63	1.96	2.39	2.06	1.23	1.26	2.42	2.06	1.68	1.52
June	2.04	1.26	2.02	1.69	1.01	0.75	1.89	1.84	1.39	1.41
July	1.20	1.51	1.60	1.78	0.71	1.09	1.33	1.85	1.00	1.43
August	1.44	1.48	2.57	1.66	1.23	1.06	1.62	1.93	1.54	1.48
September	1.99	2.02	2.43	2.12	1.17	1.00	2.34	1.85	1.71	1.60
October	1.54	2.19	3.24	3.04	1.07	1.10	2.46	2.36	1.84	1.91
November	3.08	2.86	3.77	2.45	1.89	1.60	3.66	2.57	2.78	2.04
December	2.61	3.06	3.52	2.74	1.35	1.56	2.62	3.03	2.95	2.30
Monthly Average	2.20	2.17	2.83	2.44	1.41	1.36	2.62	2.50	2.07	1.86

Milligrammes of SO₃/day collected by 100 square centimetres.

NOISE

Number of complaints received	...	...	2
Number investigated	...	...	2

Noise Abatement Act, 1960 (Sect. 1)

(Noise or Vibration)

	Industrial	Commercial	Domestic	Total
Number of nuisances confirmed	...	1	—	1
Number of nuisances remedied informally	...	1	—	1

Noise Abatement Act, 1960 (Sect. 2)

(Loudspeakers)

Number of complaints	Nil
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CLERICAL WORK

To complete the picture of work done by the section during the year details of office interviews and outgoing correspondence are of interest. 791 complaints from residents were dealt with. 884 informal notices and 146 statutory notices were served, and 178 licences were issued. Including reminder notices and other letters, 6,460 postal packages were sent out during the year.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1968

Houses let in lodgings	15	Number of houses inspected under	
Water supply	15	Housing Acts... ..	372
Drainage... ..	1,423	Re-visits to above houses	367
Stables and piggeries	1	Verminous premises	248
Offensive trades... ..	3	Miscellaneous housing visits	1,066
Disease of animals	13	Industrial smoke observations... ..	52
Pet shops	6	Infectious disease enquiries	43
Hairdressers and barbers	58	Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	82
Caravan sites	51	Slaughterhouse	242
Canal boats	5	Bakers and confectioners	130
Factories... ..	396	Butchers... ..	192
Rag flock	39	Canteens... ..	75
Drain tests	290	Dairies and milk distributors	192
Bakehouses	19	Fishmongers and poulterers	34
Theatres and places of entertainment	3	Food preparing premises	85
Licensed premises	92	Fried fish shops... ..	72
Merchandise Marks Acts	46	Grocers	436
Interviews	1,800	Greengrocers and fruiterers	91
Pest control	219	Ice cream premises	250
Clean air... ..	2,884	Market stalls	95
Offices, shops and railway premises ...	739	Poisons	69
Re-visits offices, shops and railway		Restaurants	73
premises	454	Street vendors and hawkers carts ...	16
Miscellaneous visits	2,822	Wholesalers	8
Matters to other departments	221	Schools (hygiene)	7
Number of houses inspected under		Sweetshops	86
Public Health Acts	346	Fairground	29
Re-visits to above houses	1,406	Clubs	2
Visits in connection with sampling:—		Licensed premises (hygiene)	150
Milk	96		
Ice cream	45		
Food and drugs samples	260		
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs	12		
Water	69		
Miscellaneous food visits	167		
Number of nuisances found	1,564	Number of statutory notices served ...	146
Number of nuisances abated	1,028	Number of statutory notices complied	
Number of verbal notices served	258	with	120
Number of verbal notices complied with	209	Number of informal OSR notices	
Number of informal notices served	500	served	126
Number of informal notices complied		Number of informal OSR notices	
with	374	complied with	79
		Housing inspections	1,470

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM



REPORT
OF THE
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1968

SCHOOL POPULATION

Statistical information is given in the following tables:—

Type of school	Schools	Departments	Pupils
Nursery	1	1	110
Primary: Maintained ...	19	31	8,988
Voluntary	2	3	575
Secondary: Maintained ...	8	8	5,094
Voluntary	1	1	517
Sixth Form College	1	1	382
Special	2	—	271

Total school population at 31st December, 1968	....	....	....	15,827
Total population of Rotherham County Borough	....	....	....	86,450
Area (acres)	....	....	....	9,255

Ages of children	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 3	—	2	2
3 years	15	25	40
4 years	344	346	690
5 years	692	748	1,440
6 years	775	705	1,480
7 years	715	699	1,414
8 years	734	726	1,460
9 years	669	671	1,340
10 years	718	676	1,394
11 years	692	618	1,310
12 years	676	664	1,340
13 years	627	633	1,260
14 years	676	637	1,313
15 years	414	372	796
16 years	174	142	316
17 years	87	74	161
18 years	32	34	66
19 years	5	—	5
Totals ...	8,045	7,782	15,827

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Officers	Examinations in schools and clinics	....	....	....	8,231
Dental Officers	Inspections in schools and clinics	....	....	....	16,973
	Attendances for treatment	....	....	....	13,691
Consultants	Cases seen	....	....	....	2,013
School Nurses	Examinations for cleanliness	....	....	....	24,488
	Children treated at minor ailment sessions	....	....	....	4,500
	Visits to: (a) Homes	....	....	....	482
	(b) Schools	....	....	....	1,402
Speech Therapist	Children treated	....	....	....	224
Physiotherapist	Children treated	....	....	....	182
Chiropodist	Children treated	....	....	....	498

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS

In their first year at school, all children are examined by a school medical officer.

The selective system is now well established in Rotherham, wherein at 9 years, and again at 14 years, each child is a potential candidate for routine examination. All children in these age groups whose parents request that they should be examined and any whose medical history warrants further investigation are seen by the doctor. In 1968, of 2,500 eligible children, 806 (32%) were examined. A total of 2,256 children were examined routinely during the year, and 1,146 were seen specially at the request of parents, doctors, nurses or teachers. Children seen specially and routinely needed a total of 3,351 re-inspections.

A short summary of each child's medical record is sent to the general practitioner when the child finally leaves school. 1,039 summaries were sent in 1968.

Children cared for by the Local Authority are examined periodically, whether boarded out with foster-parents or resident in a Local Authority Home. 252 were seen during the year.

Any child sent to a Remand Home or Approved School by the Juvenile Court Justices is seen first by a medical officer. 38 children were seen in this way.

45 children who wished to undertake employment outside school hours were examined to assess their fitness for the work. All were issued with the necessary certificate, and 4 other children were pronounced fit to take part in a Christmas stage show.

95 candidates for Teachers' Training College were seen, as were 7 teachers who had applied for posts in Rotherham.

248 children were examined prior to holidays of various kinds with their schools.

VISION TESTING

Nurses test the visual acuity of school children aged 5, 7, 9, 11 and 14 years as a routine measure. The results of routine testing in 1968 are shown below:—

Age (years)	Children tested	Referred for treatment	Percentage of those screened who were referred
5 	1,054	53	5.1
7 	1,217	179	14.7
9 	1,049	159	15.2
11 	1,025	208	20.3
14 	1,371	374	27.3
Totals ...	5,716	973	17.0

CONSULTANT OPHTHALMIC SERVICE

75 consultant sessions were held in 1968. The following table details the number of new cases referred and the number who needed treatment for errors of refraction:—

	New cases			
	Examined	Refracted	Spectacles prescribed	Needing re-inspection
School children ...	828	744	591	655
Pre-school children	1	2*	2*	—
Totals ...	829	746	593	655

* Includes one child previously examined at the hospital.

The main reasons for referral to the Ophthalmic Clinic are shown in the following table:—

Diagnosis						School children	Pre-school children
Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	154	—
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	80	—
Antigmatism:	Myopic	...	...	...	...	59	—
	Hypermetropic	...	...	...	...	292	2
	Mixed	...	...	...	...	90	—
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	54	2
Amblyopia	...	...	...	...	...	34	—
Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Nystagmus	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Epicanthus	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

HEARING TESTS

Hearing is tested in schools by specially trained nurses using portable transistorised pure tone audiometers.

All children aged 5, 7, and 11 years are tested. Those who show a hearing loss are re-tested and any failing to satisfy the necessary criteria a second time are referred for medical examination and advice.

The results of audiometry in 1968 are shown in the table below:—

Age (years)	First test	Re-test		
	Screened	Requiring re-test	With hearing loss	Percentage of all children screened who failed the re-test
5	1,851	340	109	5.9
7	1,988	191	64	3.2
11	1,706	138	36	2.1
Total	5,545	669	209	3.8

The number of children with a hearing loss referred to the Consultant in 1968 was 306.

CONSULTANT EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE

Consultant sessions are held twice weekly at Ferham Clinic. Children are referred by school medical officers and general practitioners.

The main reasons for attendance in 1968 were as follows:—

Disease affecting	School children		Pre-school children		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Children	%
Ear: Infective ...	79	38	12	64	91	41
Other ...	81		32		113	
	160		44		204	
Nose	156	37	15	22	171	35
Throat	108	25	10	14	118	24
Total ...	424	100	69	100	493	100

Of the 306 children referred with a hearing loss, 93 were found to have normal hearing after further tests had been done. In 38 cases syringing was the only treatment required, 4 children recovered after removal of a foreign body from the affected organ and 28 others had secretory otitis. In the remaining 143 cases the following recommendations were made:—

Treatment	School children	Pre-school children
Operative:		
Removal of tonsils and adenoids ...	14	6
Removal of tonsils	9	—
Removal of adenoids	38	9
Myringotomy and aspiration	21	3
Antrum washout	10	—
Suction clearance	14	6
Hearing aid	12	1
Total	118	25

CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

22 sessions at Rotherham Hospital were held during the year and a total of 222 children were seen.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

The Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. K. D. Hopkirk, reports as follows:—

Over the past year the Child Guidance Clinic has accepted an average of one new case per clinic day. The nature and distribution of the problems seen are almost identical with those of the previous year, but in the matter of referral, Head Teachers have been more active. The figures given below are somewhat misleading because of the need to avoid double counting, and an inspection of referral notices suggests that Head Teachers were the first to draw attention to the problem, in about 70% of cases. This is encouraging because of its implications in terms of successful treatment and a closer working relationship between this aspect of the School Health Service and the Education Service.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Child Guidance Clinic in 1968:—

Children who attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Attendances made to see							
(a) Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
(b) Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Parents who attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Attendances made to see							
(a) Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
(b) Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
New cases referred to clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
New cases seen and treated by							
(a) Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
(b) Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
							97*
Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Waiting list							
(a) At 1st January, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) At 31st December, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Clinic sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	153

* Three children were referred but did not attend the clinic.

New Cases referred by:

School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Head Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Educational Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Consultants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other services	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Main causes of referral (new cases):

Behaviour disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
School phobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Academic failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Depression	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soiling and enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ten different categories are re-stated in the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations of 1959. The children so classified require education specially adapted to their particular needs. This may be provided in ordinary schools, in special classes in ordinary schools, or in special schools.

Handicapped children confined to their homes or in hospital for long periods must also be specially provided with tuition.

The Education Act of 1944 places the responsibility for ascertaining the nature of the handicap and the special help required on the School Medical Officer. Any child who has reached the age of 2 years is eligible for ascertainment.

In Rotherham two schools provide special education on a daily basis. This benefits the majority of handicapped children, but there are some who can be helped most effectively in residential schools. Places in residential schools are not always immediately available — some types of handicap being better provided for than others.

The numbers of children ascertained and already in a special school or waiting for a place as at 31st December, 1968, is shown in the following table:—

Category	Ascertained during 1968	*Placed during 1968	Attending Special Schools		Awaiting a place in a Special School
			Boarding	Day	
Blind	—	1	7	—	—
Partially sighted	5	3	—	6	—
Deaf	1	—	7	2	1
Partially hearing	—	—	—	2	—
Educationally subnormal	29	36	2	101	24
Epilepsy	2	2	1	6	—
Maladjusted	16	16	3	38	2
Physically handicapped	9	10	1	54	3
Speech defect	—	—	—	4	—
Delicate	7	14	3	51	1

* Includes children waiting before 1st January, 1968.

BLIND PUPILS

Three boys and two girls attended the Sheffield School for Blind Children. One boy and one girl attends the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Shrewsbury, and one boy attends Henshaws School for the Blind, Manchester.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN

Six partially sighted children attend the Newman School, Rotherham.

DEAF PUPILS

Five children attend the Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf, Doncaster, two boys and two girls attend the Maud Maxfield School for the Deaf, Sheffield.

PARTIALLY HEARING PUPILS

Two children attend the Newman School, Rotherham, and 16 children are attending ordinary schools. Twenty-two children wear hearing aids.

EPILEPTIC PUPILS

One girl attends St. Elizabeth’s School, Much Hadham, Herts. Two boys and four girls attend the Newman School, Rotherham.

MALADJUSTED PUPILS

Twenty-six boys and twelve girls were on the register of the Newman School, Rotherham, at the end of 1968. One boy attends the William Henry Smith School, Brighouse. One boy was admitted to Moor Top School, Ackworth, and one boy to Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS

One girl, formerly at the Hesley Hall School, Tickhill, was transferred to the Palace School, Ely, in September, 1968.

Twenty-four boys and thirty girls were on the register of the Newman School, Rotherham, at the end of the year.

SPEECH DEFECTS

Three boys and one girl were on the register of the Newman School at the end of 1968.

DELICATE PUPILS

One boy attends Netherside Hall School, Skipton-in-Craven. During 1968, one boy was admitted to Ackworth School, Pontefract and two girls to the Children’s Convalescent Home and School, West Kirby.

The number of delicate pupils on the register of the Newman School, Rotherham, at the year end was 51, 34 of whom were boys and 17 girls.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS

In 1968, as in previous years, children were brought forward for ascertainment or re-assessment by Head Teachers and School Medical Officers. The table below shows the number of children who were seen and the decisions made:—

Decision taken after assessment	First assessment		Re-assessment		Total
	Pre-school	Attending ordinary school	Attending ordinary school	At day special school (for E.S.N. pupils)	
Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education at school	5	—	—	—	5
Transfer from ordinary school to:					
(a) Day Special School for E.S.N. pupils	—	30	5	—	35
(b) Day Special School for delicate and physically handicapped pupils	—	7	—	—	7
To remain at present school ...	—	18	6	1	25
Total	5	55	11	1	72

During the year the Abbey Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils moved to new premises at Kimberworth. A welcome innovation at the new school was the establishment of the first class for children under the age of seven.

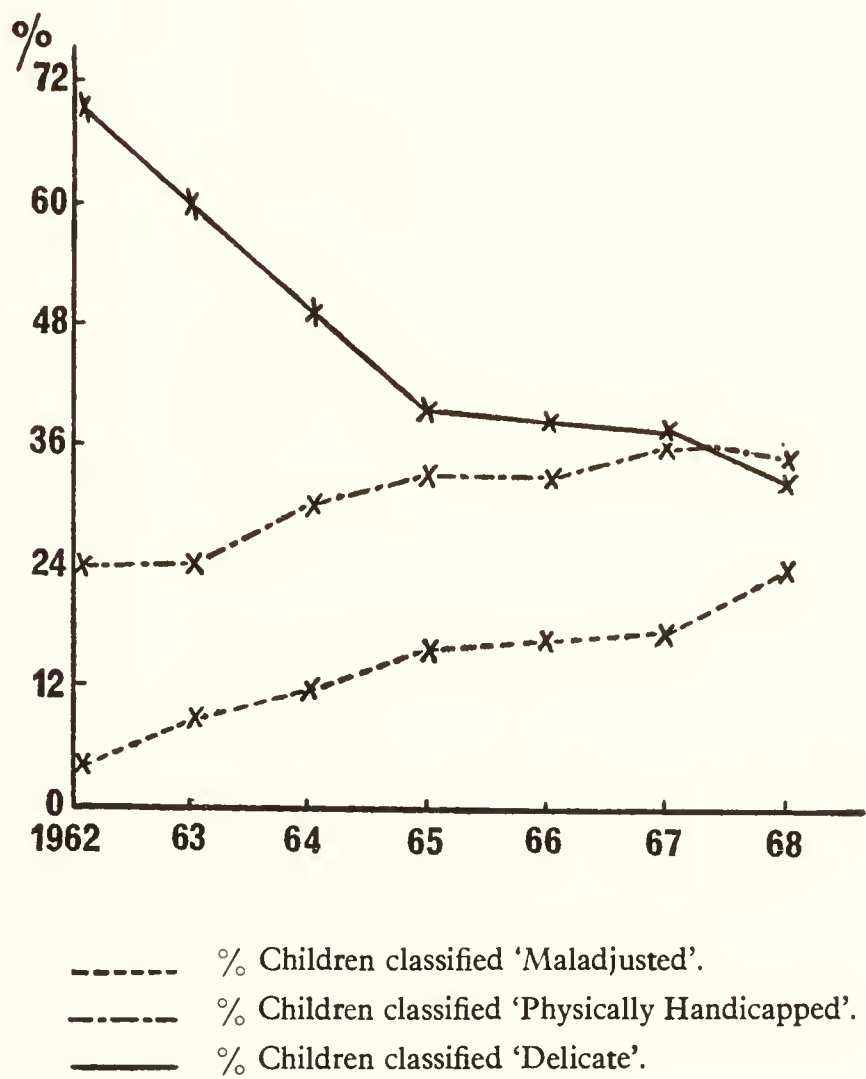
NEWMAN SCHOOL

The following table records details of admissions and discharges during 1968:—

	Epileptic		Delicate		Physic'y handic'd		Partially sighted		Partially hearing		Mal-adjusted		Speech		E.S.N.		Total
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	
Admitted 1968 ...	—	2	7	4	3	5	2	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	39
Discharged 1968 ...	—	—	12	3	8	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	29
Remaining on register at year end	2	4	34	17	24	30	5	1	2	—	26	12	3	1	—	—	161

If proof were required that medical treatment and environmental conditions have improved over the last 20 to 25 years, the changing pattern of disease necessitating admission to the Newman School would stand high in the list of supporting evidence. Tuberculosis was formerly far more prevalent, as were poliomyelitis, rheumatic heart disease and the chronic chest disease which often followed whooping cough or pneumonia. As a result of the general improvement in nutrition and living conditions, together with the use of new vaccines and antibiotics, the number of "delicate" children has dwindled. The problems of today are of a different nature. Modern surgical techniques and antibiotics have made it possible for children born with spina bifida or cerebral palsy to survive to school age and beyond. To make the best use of their capabilities they need, and are here provided with, a special kind of educational environment. Children with severe emotional problems — who once remained unidentified as we sought to conquer physical disease — are now receiving the special help they need and their numbers in the school are gradually increasing. At the end of 1968, the proportion of such pupils in the school was the highest ever.

CHANGING INCIDENCE OF 3 DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF HANDICAP
AFFECTING CHILDREN ATTENDING THE NEWMAN SCHOOL 1962 - 1968



as at 31st December, 1962 - 68

HOME TUITION

No child was receiving tuition at home or in hospital at the end of the year.

SPEECH THERAPY

The number of children referred for speech therapy during the year again increased.

It is very encouraging that several of these referrals were due directly to the influence of teachers. In some cases the Head Teacher contacted the department and asked if a particular child could be seen. In other cases the Speech Therapist was asked to visit the school and assess a number of children. This close co-operation with the schools is extremely valuable.

	School	Non-school	Total
Cases seen	179	45	224
Attendances made	1,155	272	1,427
Cases discharged	62	11	73
Defects treated:			
Dyslalia	132	39	171
Dyslalia and stammer	2	—	2
Dyslalia and laryngeal web	1	—	1
Stammer	30	4	34
Dysarthria	7	1	8
Cleft palate	5	4	9
Dyseneia	4	—	4
Dysphonia	1	—	1
Dysphasia	1	—	1
Reasons for discharge:			
Treatment not indicated	7	1	8
Speech within normal limits	35	3	38
Treatment refused	5	2	7
Non-attendance	15	5	20
Cases not yet assessed	28	2	30
Visits to schools... ..	—	—	85

PHYSIOTHERAPY

During 1968, 182 school and pre-school children made 6,412 attendances for treatment.

A physiotherapy session was started at the Abbey School in November, thus obviating the need for regular clinic attendance by the children concerned.

The weekly visit to the Swimming Baths with children from the Newman School continued during term time. Although this is not hydrotherapy in its true sense, the children enjoy these sessions and soon become mobile and confident in the water.

The following table gives details of attendances at the clinics during the year:—

Clinic	School children		Pre-school children	
	Children	Attendances	Children	Attendances
Ferham	39	544	6	238
Cranworth Road	39	414	—	—
Newman School	85	5,303	—	—
Abbey School	13	145	—	—
Totals	176	6,406	6	238

Details of conditions treated are shown below:—

Condition							Treated
Disorders of (a) Chest							
	(i)	Asthma	...	...	...	...	38
	(ii)	Other conditions	...	...	...	...	15
(b) Bones, limbs, joints							
	(i)	Spine	...	...	...	...	16
	(ii)	Upper limb	...	...	...	...	1
	(iii)	Lower limb	...	...	...	...	72
(c) Nervous system							
	(i)	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	6
	(ii)	Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	21
(d) Neuromuscular co-ordination							
Low back pain	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poor posture	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

CHIROPODY

491 school children and 7 pre-school children were treated during the year.

Children's shoes appeared to be more suitably styled and shaped, and the Chiropodist did not see one badly shod child. However, the Chiropodist believes that foot health would be improved still further if "stretch" socks were abolished.

As always, there was close co-operation with the School Medical Officers, the physiotherapy service and the General Practitioners — many of whom referred children for treatment.

The conditions treated were as follows:—

Condition						Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	...	...	...	...	...	337	730
Corns	...	...	...	...	...	104	124
Nail conditions	...	...	...	...	...	23	34
Callosities	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Bursitis	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Hallux valgus	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Bullae	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Others	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Total	...	...	...	...	...	498	922

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria

During the year 97 children aged 5 — 15 years were immunised — i.e., completed a primary course of 3 injections, and 933 children previously immunised were given a reinforcing dose of diphtheria antigen. By the end of 1968, of the 14,960 children in this age group living in the Borough, 12,910 (86%) had been immunised against diphtheria at some time during their lives and had had a total of 8,941 booster doses.

There have been no cases of this disease in Rotherham since 1952.

Tetanus

178 children of school age were immunised during the year and 959 had a booster dose.

Tuberculosis

Owing to shortage of medical staff, B.C.G. vaccination was postponed until the Spring of 1969.

Measles

From July, 1968, measles vaccine became available for all susceptible children up to and including the age of 15. 372 children aged 5 to 15 years were immunised during the period July to December, 1968.

In the last quarter of 1968, 3 cases of measles were notified in this age group as opposed to 23 in that quarter of 1966, during the last winter epidemic.

Poliomyelitis

Of the children aged 5 — 15 years in 1968, 272 completed a primary course, i.e., 3 doses, of oral (Sabin) vaccine, and 872 reinforcing (booster) doses were given. Since its introduction in March, 1962, 6,916 of these children have had a primary course of oral vaccine.

DENTAL SERVICE

Report of the Principal Dental Officer

The work of the dental department has continued in a satisfactory way throughout 1968. Compared with many Authorities, Rotherham is fortunate in that due to a reasonable ratio of dental officer to school population a fully comprehensive dental service is offered to all pupils in the maintained and voluntary schools within the Borough.

At the beginning of December, Mrs. I. L. Perrin resigned after completing three years service with the authority, and Mr. J. Crump was appointed to fill the vacancy. Thus there are still four full time dental officers to serve a school population of 15,000. This is a workable ratio and with staff co-operation over annual leave it is possible to offer the full range of dental treatment throughout the year, including school holidays.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner continues to attend for occasional orthodontic sessions to which dental officers refer patients for his advice on diagnosis and treatment.

Cranworth and Ferham clinics are both staffed full time throughout the week and in addition treatment is available at Ferham on Saturday mornings for the many pupils who take their education seriously and who do not wish to miss time from school. It has always been the department's policy to split the work as equally as possible between the two clinics. With the growth of population in the Kimberworth Park district which is in the Ferham catchment area and no corresponding increase in the Cranworth catchment, this is proving increasingly difficult to maintain without delays in appointments at Ferham. In consequence, two extra conservation sessions are proposed at Ferham, so utilising the three surgeries until the situation finally resolves itself with more housing development in the area of Cranworth Road Clinic.

The following table gives details of treatment given at the clinics :—

Clinic	Total atten- dances	No. of indiv- iduals treat- ed	Extractions		Fillings				Gen- eral Anaes- thet- ics
					Perm. teeth		Decid. teeth		
			Perm. teeth	Decid. teeth	No. of fill- ings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fill- ings	No. of teeth filled	
Cranworth Road ... Ferham	5650 7981	2155 3245	1044 1336	2315 3513	2755 3483	2252 2958	288 398	266 364	1291 1884
Total ...	13631	5400	2380	5828	6238	5210	686	630	3175

During the year, the Principal Dental Officer attended the Annual Conference of the British Dental Association and also the half yearly meetings of the Northern Chief Dental Officers' Co-ordinating Committee — the latter being valuable occasions when many common problems are discussed and solved.

The field of dental anaesthesia has vastly extended during the last few years. The use of inhalation adjuvants and intravenous anesthetic drugs have made general dental anaesthesia pleasanter and safer for the patient, and given the operator optimum working conditions. These innovations together with the necessity that a dental anaesthetist must have a good knowledge of modern resuscitation techniques and the theory of anaesthesia, have created a demand for post-graduate teaching in dental anaesthesia which is being provided by the universities.

Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Perrin attended the Sheffield course, and Miss Stocks and the Principal Dental Officer the inaugural course at the University of Salford. All the dental officers found the instruction useful and stimulating and as all 3,175 general anaesthetics administered during the year were administered by dental officers, profitable use was made of the knowledge and the patients received the most suitable type of anaesthetic available according to the treatment required and the age and condition of the individual.

Rotherham is well above the national average in the number of general anaesthetics administered. This is due to the fact that pupils presenting at school inspections with teeth which the inspecting dental officer considers likely to be painful and in need of extraction are offered treatment, and this treatment is carried out by appointment on a general anaesthetic session. This seems to be a more satisfactory system than one which takes no account of the potentially aching teeth and which results in a large number of patients attending for emergency treatment, often to the disruption of the already fully booked conservation session.

As previously mentioned, all pupils attending maintained and voluntary schools in the Borough have been inspected at school. The total of 14,002 individuals inspected includes pupils of both special schools and the Junior Training Centre and trainees of the the Adult Training Centre. 9,364 individuals were offered treatment and of these 5,004 attended for a first appointment at the clinic. Thus the percentage of all requiring treatment to commencing a course of treatment is 52%.

It is pertinent to ask about the other 48%. A certain proportion will consist of those pupils whose parents having been told that dental treatment is required, will seek it in the General Dental Service. In this event, the routine dental inspection has done a worthwhile job in bringing to the notice of the parent that the child is in need of treatment. The remaining proportion will consist of that hard core of the population to whom regular dental care is of no consequence and who think of dental treatment only in terms of the extraction of an aching tooth. Only by the constant efforts of the educators in dental health and by the efforts of the dental profession itself to provide pleasant and painfree dentistry will this section of the population ever come to accept regular conservative treatment and cease to view dentistry as a service to remove pain brought about by their own neglect.

Of the 73 trainees in the Adult Training Centre, 49 attended for treatment at Cranworth Road Clinic. With the co-operation of the staff at the Centre, the trainees were brought to the Clinic by the Centre's bus. As a result of this, failed appointments were minimal and it was possible to devote full sessions to the treatment and reduce the amount of time spent by the Centre staff on supervision of dental visits.

Another group inspected during the year were the children in the Children's Homes. Although these children are seen at routine school inspections it was felt that a closer

liaison was necessary. As some of them change homes and therefore schools it is possible that some are seen twice within the year whilst others may be missed. One session during the summer holidays was spent visiting all the Homes when 68 children were seen and 43 were found to require treatment. By inspecting the group as a whole, it was possible to arrange for the house-mothers to bring a number of children for treatment at the same time, a point which was much appreciated.

At the end of 1967, the Principal Dental Officer attended a one day conference at County Hall, Westminster, on the economical use of dental laboratories. Some authorities have been experiencing difficulty in the economic employment of dental technicians but with a staff of four dental officers in Rotherham it is possible to keep a constant flow of work passing through the laboratory. The result is that the number of orthodontic appliances made remains fairly constant. The number of dentures made for maternity patients continues to remain small but the total number of dentures made shows an increase on the 1967 figure. This is due to the provision of dentures for twenty trainees of the Adult Training Centre.

With the permission of the Health Committee, a small amount of National Health Service work was accepted by the laboratory; the charges made being those proposed by the Hospital Memorandum HM (67) 61. The laboratory has also produced two teaching models for use in the Family Planning Clinic and models used for dental health education.

A small amount of dental health education has been undertaken and small groups of secondary school girl leavers have visited the clinic to see the work of the department and to be instructed in the principle of oral hygiene. They were most interested in a demonstration of tooth cavity preparation in a previously extracted tooth. This gave them some insight into the work involved in the routine treatment, an aspect of dentistry of which the patient has little idea.

Dental health education is a valuable part of the school dental service but it is a subject which should not depend wholly on special weeks and their attendant publicity. The most valuable and basic type of dental health education is that given by the dental surgeon to the patient and parent in the surgery. In these more intimate surroundings, instruction in oral hygiene and diet can be provided and the patients progress assessed at each visit. It is easy to be so concerned with the reparative dentistry that the causes of the initial lesion are overlooked, the teeth are heavily restored, new cavities form with regularity, gingival health is poor and yet no attempt is made to retard this inexorable decline in dental health.

Campaigns of dental health in school are best undertaken by the teaching staff who have the necessary expertise in modern teaching methods rather than by dental officers who are most satisfactorily used in a technical advisory capacity.

It is of interest to ask how much active discouragement is given to the eating of between-meals snacks in the Rotherham schools. The continuous breakdown of carbohydrate subjects the enamel to attack by acid. If this breakdown is restricted to mealtimes the teeth are at risk only three or four times during the day. Even this can be mitigated by ending the meal with fibrous food and by the immediate cleaning of the teeth followed by vigorous rinsing with water which effectively removes any embedded particles from between the teeth. However, when a constant resort to carbohydrate snacks which include sweets and all forms of confectionery is made, this between-meal nibbling exposes the teeth to constant attack by cariogenic organisms and in addition spoils the appetite for the next meal. The following figures are the result of an enquiry into what, if anything, was sold at the mid-morning break in all groups of schools:—

School	None at all	Cariogenic items	Non-cariogenic items only
Infants and Nursery	7	8	—
Infants and Junior	4	4	—
Junior	10	3	1
Secondary	5	4	—

The twenty-seven headteachers who sell either no confectionery, or only non-cariogenic products, are to be congratulated on their concern for their pupils' dental and general health and on the strength of their resistance to the economic pressures brought to bear upon them to sell these cariogenic items. These twenty-seven appear to have solved the problem of extra school funds and it is tempting to speculate on a situation which could well arise when dental health education films are shown to a school on a projector bought by the profits from the sale of biscuits at break.

The dental age of a patient is often the only evidence available in assessing the age of a child when this child does not possess a British birth certificate. An interesting case arose when a Pakistani boy seen at a school inspection in a class of nine year old children had a dental age much less than that of his contemporaries. Doubt had already been voiced by his headteacher as to his age, but with co-operation from the school medical service and a detailed charting of his mouth an estimate of the actual age was given as 6 +. He should now be much happier in the infant department without the prospect (unknown to him) that he might have left school at the age of twelve and have been seeking employment at this tender age.

It is relevant to consider the future role of the school dental service in view of the publication of the Green Paper on the National Health Service. Section 37, whilst mentioning the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children, makes no mention of the school health service and of the school dental service per se. There is now a close relationship between the education services and the school dental service and it is important, in the interests of the patients that this relationship is not disturbed. The work of the school dental service, apart from treatment, consists of inspections, preventive work, dental health education and epidemiological surveys, none of which is carried out comprehensively by any other section of the general dental service. It is important that the treatment of the priority classes is maintained and it is possible that this group could be enlarged in scope to include the chronic sick, the mentally and physically handicapped and the elderly, many of whom experience difficulty in obtaining dental treatment. In addition the treatment of long stay in-patients, particularly young orthopaedic patients might be better undertaken by the local authority than by the hospital service.

Mention should also be made of the possible use of local authority premises by the consultant hospital staff rather than the referral of patients, which could involve a long journey to a hospital outpatient department.

Finally, it can be said that although there is scope for extended co-operation in the three branches of the dental service, i.e. Local Authority, National Health Service and Hospital Service, even though in many instances this exists and functions well on personal level, it is essential to preserve the present functions of the school dental service. This will ensure that its services remain available for the school population of the future.

LABORATORY RETURNS

School Dental Service

Total number of dentures and acrylic splints, etc.	...	...	143
Dentures repaired	...	...	51
Dentures	...	...	105
Crowns	...	...	22
Gold inlays	...	...	5
Silver splints	...	...	8
Reline dentures	...	...	3
Orthodontic appliances	...	...	547
Removable appliances	...	...	236
Fixed appliances	...	...	2
Study models	...	...	252
Appliances repaired...	...	...	57
Extra appliances	...	...	11
Chin caps	...	...	3
Silver caps	...	...	8

Maternity and Child Welfare

Dentures made	...	...	53
Dentures repaired	...	...	41
Reline dentures	...	...	1

National Health Service Work

13 Full immediate dentures, with bite blocks and try-ins

Other work undertaken

- Acrylic splint — Physiotherapy
- 2 Acrylic models — Family Planning
- Acrylic exhibition models
- Addition to micro switch arm and hand appliance

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Listed below are the school clinics and treatment centres, together with the times when sessions are held.

Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
Ferham Clinic	
Kimberworth Road, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment. Ophthalmic.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Medical sessions — Mondays. Specialist's sessions — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Nurses re-inspection — as required.
Ear, nose and throat.	Specialist's sessions — Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m., Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Dental.	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Child guidance.	Psychiatrist — Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. Educational Psychologist — Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. Additional sessions as required.
Chiropody.	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Speech therapy.	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Physiotherapy.	Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Immunisation.	At Child Welfare Sessions.

Cranworth Road Clinic

Cranworth Road, Rotherham.

Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Medical sessions — Mondays.
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Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
Ophthalmic.	Nurses re-inspections — as required.
Physiotherapy.	Mondays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Ear, nose and throat	Nurses treatment sessions — Mondays, Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Dental.	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Chiropody.	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Speech therapy.	Mondays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation.	At Child Welfare Sessions.

Thorpe Hesley Clinic

Thorpe Hesley Primary School,
Upper Wortley Road, Rotherham.

Minor ailment,
general inspection
and treatment.

Medical sessions — 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions — Fridays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.

Immunisation.

2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.

Greasbrough Clinic

Public Hall, Greasbrough, Rotherham.

Minor ailment,
general inspection
and treatment.

Medical sessions — 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions — Wednesdays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.

Immunisation.

1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.

Blackburn Clinic

Blackburn Primary School,
Baring Road, Blackburn, Rotherham.

Minor ailment,
general inspection
and treatment.

Medical sessions — 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions — Wednesdays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.

Address of clinic and sessions held	Times of sessions
High Greave Clinic	
High Greave Primary School, High Greave Road, East Herringthorpe, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Nurses treatment sessions—Mondays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Newman School	
Whiston, Rotherham.	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment. Immunisation. Physiotherapy.	Medical sessions — as required. Nurses treatment sessions — Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. As required — at medical sessions. Daily 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. except Wednesday morning.
Speech therapy.	Fridays, 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Abbey School	
Little Common Lane, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical sessions — as required. Nurses treat- ment sessions — as required.
Speech therapy.	Mondays — 9.15 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Wheatley Road Clinic	
Kimberworth Park, Rotherham.	
Minor ailment, general inspection and treatment.	Medical sessions — Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurses treatment sessions — Wed- nesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Immunisation.	As required — at medical sessions.
Canklow Clinic	
Canklow, Rotherham.	Medical sessions—Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Appendix

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF DEATHS

Table 1

Cause of Death		Sex	Total All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years										Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ...	M	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.02	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	.06	
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.01	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B19(1)	Malignant neoplasm—stomach ...	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	.22	
		F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-		
B19(2)	Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ...	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	10	5	-	.36	
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		
B19(3)	Malignant neoplasm—breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.20	
		F	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	4	1	-		
B19(4)	Malignant neoplasm—uterus ...	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	1	-	.10	
		M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-		
B19(5)	Leukaemia ...	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	.06	
		F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B19(6)	Other malignant neoplasms, etc. ...	M	39	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	14	10	12	.90	
		F	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	17	12		
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	.04	
		F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		
B21	Diabetes mellitus ...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	.12	
		F	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	-		
B46(1)	Other endocrine diseases, etc., ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-		
B23	Anaemias ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
B46(2)	Other diseases of blood, etc. ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
B46(3)	Mental disorders ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.01	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B24	Meningitis ...	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B46(4)	Other diseases of nervous system, etc. ...	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.06	
		F	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
B26	Chronic reheumatic heart disease ...	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	.13	
		F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-		
B27	Hypertensive disease ...	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	.29	
		F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11		
B28	Ischaemic heart disease ...	M	111	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	16	22	37	32	2.23	
		F	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	27	43		
B29	Other forms of heart disease ...	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	.28	
		F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	12		
B30	Cerebrovascular disease ...	M	58	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	19	28	-	1.49	
		F	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	49	-		
B46(5)	Other diseases of circulatory system ...	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	11	.53	
		F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	20		

Registrar General's Return of Deaths

Table 1 — continued

Cause of Death		Sex	Total All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years										Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
B31	Influenza	...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	.06	
			F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2		
B32	Pneumonia	...	M	22	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	11	.55	
			F	26	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	4	16		
B33(1)	Bronchitis and emphysema	...	M	83	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	18	28	31	1.26	
			F	26	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	18		
B33(2)	Asthma	...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.01	
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B46(6)	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	.09	
			F	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3		
B34	Peptic ulcer	...	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	.12	
			F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.04	
			F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	...	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	.04	
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B46(7)	Other diseases of digestive system	...	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	.12	
			F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1		
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis		M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	.10	
			F	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1		
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate		M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.01	
B46(8)	Other diseases, genito- urinary system	...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
			F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	.08	
B46(10)	Diseases of musculo- skeletal system	...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
			F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.02	
B42	Congenital anomalies	...	M	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			F	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	...	M	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10	
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	...	M	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	
B45	Symptoms and ill- defined conditions	...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.02	
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents		M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2		
			F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.07	
BE48	All other accidents	...	M	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1		3
			F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	.23
BE49	Suicide and self- inflicted injuries	...	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	2	
			F	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	.15
BE50	All other external causes	...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
			F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	.02
Total all causes			M	486	15	6	1	2	5	5	12	42	93	143	162	
			F	416	7	3	2	2	2	4	7	25	48	107	209	

CANCER DEATHS

Table 2

	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate
Stomach and duodenum ...	26	0.31	18	0.21	24	0.28	28	0.32	18	0.21	28	0.32	30	0.35	19	0.22	15	0.17	19	0.22
Lung, bronchus	31	0.37	59	0.69	47	0.55	42	0.49	46	0.53	40	0.46	38	0.44	44	0.5	51	0.59	31	0.36
Breast ...	17	0.20	15	0.18	19	0.22	14	0.16	17	0.20	11	0.13	16	0.18	13	0.15	13	0.15	17	0.20
Uterus ...	15	0.17	7	0.08	7	0.08	4	0.05	4	0.04	6	0.07	6	0.07	4	0.05	6	0.07	9	0.10
Other sites ...	87	1.03	82	0.96	73	0.85	78	0.90	88	1.01	92	1.06	81	0.93	80	0.92	96	1.11	78	0.90
Total deaths and death rates from cancer ...	176	2.08	181	2.12	170	1.99	166	1.92	173	1.99	177	2.04	171	1.97	160	1.84	181	2.09	154	1.78
Total deaths and death rates all causes ...	937	11.08	932	10.96	952	11.14	1014	11.76	974	11.24	928	10.73	952	10.97	964	11.08	914	10.54	902	10.43
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, - 1 in ...	5.32		5.15		5.6		6.11		5.63		5.24		5.57		6.02		5.05		5.86	

DETAILS OF SUICIDES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH

Table 3

Cause of Death	Sex	Age
Coal gas poisoning ...	M	21
” ” ” ...	M	27
” ” ” ...	M	69
” ” ” ...	M	80
” ” ” ...	F	17
” ” ” ...	F	30
Barbiturates ...	F	65
Hanging ...	M	50
” ...	M	80
Drowning ...	F	56

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Table 4

Cause of death	Under 24 hours	1-6 days	7-27 days	Total under 4 weeks	28 days to 3 months	3-5 months	6 months to 1 Year	Total under 1 year
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia ...	-	1	2	3	-	2	-	5
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Congenital anomalies ...	3	-	1	4	-	2	-	6
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions ...	4	4	-	8	-	-	-	8
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	6	1	-	7	-	-	-	7
Total ...	13	6	3	22	1	7	1	31

PREMATURE INFANTS

Table 5

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS	
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home								Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days		
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	15	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	29	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	40	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Totals	95	9	2	-	21	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	19	2

MATERNITY SERVICES

Confinements of Women normally resident in the County Borough

Table 6

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
SERVICES PROVIDED WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH:—					
Moorgate General Hospital	490	518	517	568	598
Private nursing homes	42	22	24	10	3
Domiciliary confinements	642	589	555	376	326
SERVICES PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH:—					
Jessop Hospital	33	37	36	39	56
Listerdale Maternity Home	443	404	423	523	520
Hallamshire Maternity Home	15	15	20	17	14
Private nursing homes and other institutions	28	36	28	41	40
Domiciliary confinements	12	7	9	3	4
Total confinements	1705	1628	1612	1577	1561

Table 7

Year	Confinements occurring in						Total
	Hospitals Maternity Homes		Private Maternity Homes		Domiciliary arrangements		
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1961	810	50.94	48	3.02	732	46.04	1,590
1962	829	50.80	75	4.59	728	44.61	1,632
1963	878	52.61	80	4.79	711	42.60	1,669
1964	981	57.54	70	4.10	654	38.36	1,705
1965	974	59.83	58	3.56	596	36.61	1,628
1966	996	61.79	52	3.23	564	34.98	1,612
1967	1147	72.73	51	3.24	379	24.03	1,577
1968	1188	76.11	43	2.75	330	21.14	1,561

EARLY DISCHARGE OF MATERNITY PATIENTS

Table 8

Hospital or Maternity Home	Discharged on the (day)									Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Moorgate General	18	198	10	30	17	25	42	102	14	456
Listerdale Maternity	2	394	1	8	12	11	8	8	4	448
Chapeltown	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	-	13
Jessop, Sheffield	1	19	-	3	2	21	2	2	1	51
Northern General, Sheffield	-	6	1	-	1	2	9	2	-	21
Nether Edge, Sheffield	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Clifton Lane Nursing Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Montagu, Mexborough	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Kilton, Worksop	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dewsbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total ...	21	618	12	41	34	61	65	125	20	997

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table 9

Notifiable disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Acute encephalitis — Infective	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Post infectious ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis— Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	5
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	1	-	11
Infective Jaundice ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	3	5	-	-	19
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	2	4	159	405	409	264	164	26	24	4	12	5	1478
Meningococcal infection ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia ...	4	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11
Puerperal pyrexia ...	4	-	2	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
Relapsing fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever ...	5	6	13	6	9	10	10	11	5	14	16	25	130
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Typhus fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough ...	20	21	5	4	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	58
Tuberculosis: respiratory, Males	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	3	12
Females ...	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
Other forms—Males	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	5
Females ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals ...	39	32	182	423	421	282	184	47	46	31	30	38	1755

Table 10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable disease	No. of cases notified													Total cases notified in each ward of the borough											Total deaths		
	At ages—years													Total cases removed to hospital													
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Age Unknown	Clifton	East	Greasbrough	Herringthorpe	Kimberworth	Masbro'	St. Ann's	South	Thornhill	Thorpe Hesley		West	
Acute encephalitis—Infective	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Post infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	5	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	11	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
Food poisoning	19	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	1478	82	212	245	237	228	456	7	5	3	1	—	—	2	95	105	137	116	269	128	127	103	126	195	77	10	
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal pyrexia	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	—	5	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet fever	130	—	2	5	9	11	84	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	5	5	11	30	16	11	8	11	20	5	1	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping cough ...	58	10	11	10	6	5	13	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	4	13	6	10	4	6	—	3	—	
Tuberculosis: respiratory—Males	12	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	
Females	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Other Forms—Males	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Females	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	1755	95	230	261	252	247	562	33	18	21	13	14	7	2	108	128	148	136	323	154	155	120	147	236	100	55	2

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS
during the Year ending 31st December, 1968

Table 11

Year of Birth	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected		Number of pupils not selected for examination	Number of pupils inspected who required treatment		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions in Table 15	Total individual pupils
1964 and later	51	51	—	—	—	2	2
1963	189	189	—	—	19	66	68
1962	814	813	1	—	34	155	167
1961	304	304	—	—	18	64	76
1960	92	92	—	—	10	21	26
1959	104	104	—	217	6	22	24
1958	91	91	—	389	11	16	20
1957	43	43	—	79	4	11	11
1956	99	99	—	14	14	23	25
1955	132	132	—	34	16	20	29
1954	138	138	—	342	21	28	39
1953 and earlier	199	198	1	619	36	41	62
Total ...	2,256	2,254	2	1,694	189	469	549

Percentage satisfactory ... 99.92

Percentage unsatisfactory ... 0.08

24% of all pupils examined routinely required treatment.

OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Table 12

Number of special inspections	...	...	...	4,138
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	11,581
Total	...	...	...	<u>15,719</u>

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

Table 13

Total number of examinations in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	24,488
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	384
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	84
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	44

CHANGING INCIDENCE OF HAIR INFESTATION

Table 14

Year	Total number of examinations in schools	Total number of pupils found to be infested	Number of pupils infested per 1,000 examinations
1965	25,344	1,112	44
1966	26,106	681	26
1967	20,504	396	20
1968	24,488	384	16

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Table 15

Defect or disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation
	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation				
Skin	75	75	20	21	29	21	124	117	892	98
Eyes—Vision ...	81	145	57	44	51	37	189	226	1812	897
Squint ...	68	26	8	5	16	8	92	39	58	25
Other ...	15	11	4	3	4	3	23	17	88	42
Ears—Hearing	55	127	2	7	2	13	59	147	178	71
Otitis media	25	41	2	3	4	3	31	47	73	19
Other ...	6	16	2	1	—	2	8	19	133	14
Nose and throat	70	167	4	13	13	23	87	203	344	163
Speech	36	47	2	6	6	6	44	59	41	45
Lymphatic glands	17	131	—	5	—	16	17	152	18	76
Heart	6	26	3	3	—	5	9	34	6	38
Lungs	39	61	5	5	11	6	55	72	50	62
Developmental—										
Hernia ...	9	13	—	—	1	2	10	15	1	8
Other ...	7	109	—	16	5	17	12	142	15	115
Orthopaedic—										
Posture ...	7	23	4	6	4	6	15	35	25	13
Feet	14	53	18	16	16	7	48	76	38	49
Other ...	16	37	9	8	14	11	39	56	128	36
Nervous system—										
Epilepsy ...	5	6	3	—	5	3	13	9	10	10
Other ...	8	12	4	6	7	8	19	26	13	28
Psychological—										
Development	7	42	3	21	4	31	14	94	35	83
Stability ...	8	56	3	5	4	20	15	81	9	96
Abdomen	11	25	—	8	3	6	14	39	29	31
Other	12	156	2	7	2	18	16	181	854	540

TREATMENT OF PUPILS attending Maintained and Assisted

Primary and Secondary Schools

Table 16

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Eye Disease, Defective Vision and Squint	
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	60
Errors of refraction (including squint)	744
Total	804
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	591
Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat	
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear	48
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	97
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	16
Received other forms of treatment	124
Total	285
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1968	10
(b) In previous years	12
Orthopaedic and Postural Defects	
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments...	80
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	49
Total	129
Diseases of the Skin	
(excluding uncleanliness)	
Ringworm (a) scalp	—
(b) body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	6
Other skin diseases	742
Total	828

Table 16 — continued

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Child Guidance	
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	123
Speech Therapy	
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist	179
Other Treatment Given	
(a) pupils with minor ailments	475
(b) pupils who received convalescent treatment under S.H.S. arrangements	276
(c) pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) other treatments: foot conditions	65
bronchitis	43
Total (a)-(d)	859

ANALYSIS OF THE WORK DONE IN VARIOUS SCHOOL HEALTH CLINICS DURING 1968

Table 17

Work undertaken	Ferham		Cranworth Road		Thorpe Hesley		Greas-brough		Newman School		Black-burn		Abbey School		High Greave Road		Wheatley Road		Canklow		Totals					
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	School cases		Non-School cases		All cases	
Minor ailment and other examinations ...	426	486	881	1186	119	300	16	18	82	551	21	32	60	76	497	700	41	67	4	4	2122	3352	25	68	2147	3420
Ophthalmic ...	1163	1998	234	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1394	2229	3	3	1397	2232
Ear, nose and throat ...	426	2008	67	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424	2110	69	302	493	2412
Dental ...	3245	7981	2155	5650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5004	12959	396	672	5400	13631
Child guidance ...	244	1093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	548	121	545	244	1093
Chiropody ...	266	503	232	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	900	7	22	498	922
Speech therapy ...	168	957	13	96	-	-	-	-	25	269	-	-	18	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	1155	45	272	224	1427
Physiotherapy ...	45	742	39	414	-	-	-	-	85	5303	-	-	13	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	6406	6	238	182	6644
Total ...	5983	15768	3621	8403	119	300	16	18	192	6123	21	32	91	326	497	700	41	67	4	4	9913	29659	672	2122	10585	31781

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Table 18

	Children 0 - 4 years		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Inspections				
Patients given first inspections	281	215	77	127
Patients who required treatment	225	176	75	124
Patients who were offered treatment	225	176	75	124
Attendances				
First visit for treatment during the year	312	245	84	133
Subsequent visits	95	96	181	245
Total visits	407	341	265	378
Additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during the year	3	1	1	—
Treatment				
Fillings	30	42	69	156
Teeth filled	29	40	61	124
Teeth extracted	603	409	205	218
General anaesthetics (administered by dental officers)	237	187	42	54
Emergency visits by patients	151	104	11	11
Patients X-rayed	1	—	2	6
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth	3	17	9	26
Teeth otherwise conserved	—	—	—	—
Teeth root filled	—	—	—	2
Inlays	—	—	—	—
Crowns	—	—	—	—
Courses of treatment completed	198	147	51	85
Prosthetics	1968	1967		
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower dentures (first time)	20	16		
Patients supplied with other dentures	11	11		
Dentures supplied	53	51		
Sessions				
Dental Officer sessions (equivalent to complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients				
For treatment	61	370		
For health education	6	—		

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Table 19

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	2,259	2,133	612	5,004
Subsequent visits	2,251	4,296	1,408	7,955
Total visits	4,510	6,429	2,020	12,959
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	67	88	35	190
Fillings in permanent teeth	971	3,748	1,450	6,169
Fillings in deciduous teeth	618	38	—	656
Permanent teeth filled	740	3,125	1,284	5,149
Deciduous teeth filled	565	36	—	601
Permanent teeth extracted	460	1,336	379	2,175
Deciduous teeth extracted	4,191	1,034	—	5,225
General anaesthetics	1,800	945	151	2,896
Emergencies	361	122	21	504
Number of pupils x-rayed	—	—	—	238
Prophylaxis	—	—	—	1,097
Teeth otherwise conserved	—	—	—	8
Number of teeth root filled	—	—	—	5
Inlays	—	—	—	5
Crowns	—	—	—	22
Courses of treatment completed	—	—	—	2,828
PROSTHETICS				
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)...	—	1	13	14
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	37	23	60
Number of dentures supplied	2	55	48	105

Table 19 — continued

ORTHODONTICS							
Cases remaining from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
New cases commenced during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Cases completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Cases discontinued during year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
No. of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
No. of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
ANAESTHETICS							
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,896
INSPECTIONS							
(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,406
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,364
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,364
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,613
Number of (c) found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436
SESSIONS							
Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Index

	Page		Page
Abbey School	80	Handicapped Pre-school Children	17
Aged and Infirm Persons....	26, 35	Handicapped Persons :	
Ambulance Service	29	Blind	48, 49, 50
Ante-natal Clinics	16	Cerebral Palsy	48
Appendix	94	Epilepsy	50
Atmospheric Pollution	66	Handicapped Pupils	78, 79
Audiometric Testing	75	Health Committee	3
		Health Education	23
		Health Visiting	23
Boarded-out Children	73	Home Help	35
		Home Nursing	25
		Home Safety	45
Canal Boats	54	Home Tuition	81
Cancer	13, 94, 96	Hospital Liaison	14
Caravans	56	Houses in Multiple Occupation	56
Child Guidance Service	76	Housing	54
Child Minders	19		
Child Welfare Clinics	18	Ice Cream	59
Children and Young Persons Act	73	Immunisation and Vaccination :	
Children in Care	47, 73	B.C.G.	31, 84
Chiropody Service	33, 83	Diphtheria	27, 84
Clean Air	65	Measles	28, 84
Congenital Defects	16	Poliomyelitis	28, 84
Cremation	45	Smallpox	27
		Tetanus	27, 84
		Whooping Cough	27
Deaths	13, 94, 96, 97	Infant Mortality	97
Dental Service	19, 85, 107, 108	Infectious Diseases	43, 100, 101
Domiciliary Meals Service ...	36	Infestation in Schools	102
Ear, Nose and Throat Service	75	Marriage Guidance	45
Education Committee	4	Mass Radiography	31, 32
Employment of Children	73	Maternity Services ...	21, 23, 99, 100
Environmental Health	51	Meat	64
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	16, 107	Medical Examinations :	
		Employees	47, 74
		College Entrants	74
Factories	53	Medical Inspection (schools) ...	73, 102, 103
Family Planning	20	Mental Health	37
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs ...	59	Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	59
Food and Drugs	61	Milk	59
Food Poisoning	59	Moral Welfare	46
Food Premises	60	Mortuary	46
		Mothercraft	16

(P.T.O.)

Index

	Page		Page
Newman School	80	School Clinics :	
Noise Abatement	69	Sessions	90
Nursing Equipment	32	Attendances	106
Nursing Homes and Agencies	45	School Journeys	74
		School Leavers	73
Occupational Therapy	33	Speech Therapy	81
Offensive Trades	52	Staff	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises		Statistics	11, 12, 13, 94-109
Act, 1963	57	Suicides	97
Ophthalmic Clinic	74	Summary of Work :	
Orthopaedic Clinic	76	School Health	73
Other Food	63	Public Health Inspectors	70
		Health Visitors	24
Paediatric Clinics	18	Temporary Accommodation	23
Persons needing Care and Attention	45	Treatment of Pupils	104, 105
Pharmacy and Poisons	59	Tuberculosis	30
Physiotherapy	82	Tuberculosis Care Committee	34
Play Groups	19		
Premature Infants	17, 98	Unmarried Mothers	19, 46
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	30		
Problem Families	23	Venereal Diseases	44
		Verminous Premises	56
Rats and Mice Destruction	56	Vital Statistics	11
Sanitary Accommodation	52	Water	52
School Child Population	72	Welfare Foods	18



